BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1852.....NO. 10.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
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Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceed ing one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
...EY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
...Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journa
[28-1 y]

D. L. HOLMES,
...TORNEY AT L...W, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under ...eral office.
9:9 tf

...CORNELIUS ...PRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞Prescriptions accurately compounded by experienced persons. March 19

JOHN BANKS,
COMMISSION ...D FORWARDING AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., ...ill attend to the sale or purchase of PRODUCE, and will ship ...with despatch all consignments made to him.
[Sept. 24, 1852—3 6m

S. M. ...ENCE,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to my efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C, June 4. 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,
GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,
HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-ly]

JESSUP & MOORE,
PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid.
March 23th, 185 : 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N.C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.
He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.
He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS.
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C.
WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,
GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinzie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

WANTED,—5000 POUNDS *PURE* BEESWAX, for which the highest market price will be paid, by
Aug. 20th B. S. KOONCE.

BLUE AND WHITE COTTON YARN, Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Jeans, Tickings, Denims, Stripes, Calico, Gingham, Linen, Gambroons, Cassimeres, &c., continually on hand, and for sale by B. S. KOONCE.
Aug. 20.

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.
May 14 M. McINNIS.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

HAVANA CIGARS, IMPORTED.—Just received a fine lot expressly for the retail trade, at the sign of the Turk.
Oct. 15. D. L. BURBANK.

CAPS—CAPS—CAPS.—400 doz. Men's, Boys', Children's and infants' Caps; every variety of Cloth, Silk, Glazed, and Fur Caps, for sale at very low prices. Those wishing cheap Caps, will find them at the Hat Store.
Oct. 22. C. MYERS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY per Schr. E. S. Powell: 500 prs. THICK BROGANS, manufactured for the rice farmers to our order. Those who have been wanting will please bring in their measures.
Our stock is now complete—we have now over 2,000 prs. of Brogans, which we are selling as low as any other house in the place for the same quality, and we would say to the Rice farmers, Turpentine makers, Shingle getters, and owners of slaves in general, that we have something extra in the way of a Brogan for your negroes' wear. Call at
Oct. 26 [H & Com copy] JONES & GARDNER'S.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2. '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF.—All kinds, quality, and prices. By WILKINSON & ESLER.

BANJOS, TAMBORINES AND VIOLINS, and Strings

General Notices.

NOTICE.
WILL BE SOLD at the Court House door, in Kenansville, on the third Monday in January next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy all taxes due thereon, and the costs of this advertisement, to-wit:

No. of Acres	By whom Listed.	Situated.	Amount.
358	James Brown	Hodges' District.	$9 29
915	William M. Bowden	do	11 85
900	Theophilus Barfield	do	123 20
2501	Buckner L. Hill	do	103 92
75	Henry Kornegay	do	7 60
190	Catharine Winders	do	14 96
557	Lemuel Cherry	Wolfscrape dist.	42 73
796	George W. Cherry	do	35 05
158	Adam Edwards	do	2 64
108	John Holmes	do	2 23
96	Sarah Johnson	do	3 98
205	Absolem Price	do	1 46
113	Elisha Pipkin	do	93
56	Sukey Simmons	do	46
346	Charles Winn	do	6 21
1661	Adam Winn	do	32 93
386	William F. Nunn	Albertson's dist.	14 52
80	Hogan Baker	Smith's District.	3 34
658	Charity Houston	do	25 33
1157	Wm. Houston's Estate	do	43 53
302	James W. Kennedy	do	4 16
196 & 224	Abram Kornegay	do	4 65
130	Christopher Lawson	do	27 25
73	Caleb McMillen	do	29
190	Elizabeth Rhodes	do	4 34
849 & 1town lot	Zacheus Smith, sen	do	20 50
98	James Williams, for his children	do	18 31
94	William P. Ward	do	2 94
160	John C. Bryan	Limestone district	40
50	Needham Brown	do	8 52
460	Catharine Brown	do	4 54
200	Jane Bennett	do	1 43
107	do.	Wolfscrape dist.	6 55
322	Hugh Hunter, for children	Limestone district	2 00
174	Nancy Kenneday	do	2 45
354	John N. & Mary Stallings	do	4 89
208	Amos Thigpen	do	1 81
109	Ann Batts	do	16
50	Sarah Barnett	Cypress C'k dist.	17
56	Bland Blanton	Island Creek dist.	3 37
90	B. Buxton	do	1 83
130	Yates Brooks	do	1 23
257	James T. Mathis	do	2 04
611	John A. Blanton	do	2 90
90	Lewis Norris	do	30
100	David Rouse, sen	do	2 55
622	Henry Teachey	do	3 42
225	Alfred Teachey	do	1 91
220	James T. Johnson	Rockfish district.	11 50
657	Reuben Rogers	do	80
75	Wm. W. Rivenbark	do	80
118	Joseph Groves, jun	Groves' district.	4 11
378	Nicholas P. Mathis	do	115 73
671	Edgar L. Perkins	do	3 98
5	Joseph Sellars	do	76
150	John G. Fussell	do	5 85
380	Samuel Shuffield	do	6 56
100	Robert Best	Warsaw District.	18 45
13	John Blanchard	do	2 77
272	William Waters	do	1 08
66	Henry Carlton	C't House Dist.	31 31
429	Albertson & Carr	do	2 41
1town lot	William Farrior, for Pickett's heirs	do	4 48
1town lot	George E. Houston, sen	do	91 76
1852	Jacob Heith	do	10
32	Lewis C. Oates	do	25 28
1195	Andrew J. Swinson	do	9 87
233 & 1town lot	Hampton Sullivan	do	55 72
730 & 1town lot			

JOHN B. HUSSEY, Security of
Edward E. Hussey, late Sheriff of Duplin county.
Duplin county, N. C., October 20, 1852. 7-3m
Price Advertising $39 40.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED
TO the Jail of Bladen County, on the 24th inst, a negro slave named GILBERT, and says he belongs to Charles Henry, of New Hanover County, but was previously owned by Jacob Wessel. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. H. WILKESON, Jailor.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 25, 1852 48-1t—9-tf

RAIL ROAD STOCK FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber, as the administrator of Solomon Pope, deceased, will sell his entire amount of Rail Road Stock, consisting of fifteen shares, either privately or publicly; if sold publicly the time and place will be Tuesday of Wayne November Court Persons wishing to buy can see the subscriber at the Stockholder's Convention.
WILLIAM S. POPE, Adm'r.
Everittsville, Nov. 5, 1852 9-3t

VALUABLE PLANTATION.
ON the 1st day of January next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) I will sell at the Exchange corner, in the town of Wilmington, at 11 o'clock, that valuable Plantation situated on the Western side of Cape Fear River, known as Woodford, formerly the property of Jonathan Rothwell, deceased. The improvements are a fine dwelling house, with all necessary out houses Terms and conditions at sale. ROBT. G. RANKIN.
Oct. 30th. 9-tIJ.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made at the present session of this Legislature, for an act to improve, and to prohibit all persons from falling trees, or making hedges across the waters, known by the name of South West Run, and emptying in New River, as far up said stream as to the South West Bridge to the Public Road, in Onslow county.
Oct. 14, 1852. 7-1m

FAREWELL!
1,200 ACRES OF LAND, lying between two and four miles from Whiteville, in Columbus county, on the W. & M. Rail Road, densely covered with pitch pines, except one or two hundred acres thereof, on which there are some valuable mills, for sale by the subscriber, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 9th day of November next, at the Court House in Whiteville. Also, on Saturday, the 13th day of November next, the subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, Ten or more LOTS, ¼ of an acre each, in the town of Flemington, on the Waccamaw Lake. Any credit the purchasers desire, will be given, on their making Notes bearing interest from date with responsible sur ties. JOSIAH MAULTSBY.
Oct. 7th, 1852. 7-5t
N. B.—A plan of said town will be exhibited on the day of sale.

LOOK AT THIS.
HAVING again located myself in Wilmington, I take this method of saying to my friends in the country, as well as in Wilmington, that I stop with Rothwell & McAuslan, where I will at all times be ready to sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this place. I hope my friends will not forget where I stay. H. M. COWAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20, 1852 50-tf

BLACKSMITH WORK.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs those in want of work in the BLACKSMITH LINE, that he is prepared to execute the same with the utmost despatch. He will pay particular attention to all kinds of Mill work, repair and put up Steam Engines, repair Steam Boilers, and Ship work, &c. &c. All Mill work will be warranted.
He may be found at the Shop of I. Cason, near the Harrison Steam Saw Mill.
Refer to P. K. Dickinson, Thos. M Gardner, O. G. Parsley, W. W. Pierce, Col. McRae, Dr. Anderson, and Millowners generally. SAM'L BURTT.
Wilmington, N. C., July, 9th, 1852 44-6m

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.
A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at
THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
May 20, 1852. 218—1t—37-tf

MEMENTO MORI.
THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in

General Notices.

Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for 1852.

I HAVE just received my stock of goods, having been carefully selected by myself, and suitable for this market. My stock is now larger than any previous purchase; and I shall offer greater inducements to my friends and customers who are disposed to patronize me.
My stock consists of Ladies Dress Goods; Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Shawls; Flannels; Merino Shirts; Blankets; Prints; Bleached & Brown Domestics; & every other article usually found in a Dry Goods Store. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls and Children, with many other articles not enumerated, making my stock complete, to which the attention of my friends and the trading public generally, is invited.
Grateful for past favors, I hope by offering goods at reasonable rates, to continue to share a portion of public patronage. WILL. S. RINALDI.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 22nd, 1852. 7-2m

RICHLANDS, ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C.,
OCTOBER, 1852.
COME ONE! COME ALL! TO GET BARGAINS!!!
WE HAVE JUST OPENED a well selected stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS; Ready-made CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, SHOES and BOOTS, of every kind and description; fine DRESS GOODS, silk and worsted MANTILLAS; JEWELRY, etc., of the latest styles and fashions and of the best qualities, all of which we are enabled to sell at very low prices, as we have embraced the advantage of visiting all the Northern wholesale and importing establishments and buying to the best advantage.
Also, a full assortment and large stock of HARDWARE and GROCERIES, FLOUR, CHEESE, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPUN COTTON all Nos., and a great variety of other articles in this line at Wilmington wholesale prices, which we are now opening and keep constantly on hand, by re-supplying ourselves monthly with fresh articles.
Thankful for the kind patronage we have heretofore enjoyed in our Richland establishment, we shall endeavor to give satisfaction to our friends and customers in every possible manner, and prove to be worthy of the confidence they place in us. We only call their attention and respectfully solicit them to favor us with a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, in order that we may have a chance to keep up the reputation of our establishment, that all may find a full assortment of the cheapest goods at
STERN & BROTHER'S.
7-3m

MACHINE FOR CRUSHING, GRINDING and PULVERIZING, recently patented in this country and Europe as the IMPROVED SPHERICAL QUARTZ CRUSHING AND PULVERIZING MACHINES are now in daily operation for the inspection of the public, and will be submitted to any reasonable practical tests proposed by parties interested.
These machines, by their simplicity of construction, their durability, the undoubted principles upon which they operate, their effective operation and results, are justly entitled to the consideration of all parties engaged in grinding, crushing and PULVERIZING QUARTZ, from ore, zinc, copper, and lead ores, and all other mineral substances.
It is the peculiar feature of the economy of these machines that they are found capable of crushing and pulverizing into the finest powder, any amount of Quartz or other earthy matter, in proportion to the amount of weight or power applied The earthy matter is so completely ground and pulverized, that the gold may be easily separated, and subjected to any process of amalgamation that may be necessary.
The machines work and deliver, wet or dry, as may be required, and run with little friction, (being almost without machinery,) requiring no lubricating; the principle upon which they operate precludes the possibility of their being put out of order; nor do they heat any material while being pulverized. They are at once applicable for all purposes of grinding and pulverizing, from those required by the DRUGGIST to those of the most extensive operations in CALIFORNIA and AUSTRALIA.
The machines are from 2 to 12 feet in diameter, with balls or spheres from 3 inches to 5 feet in diameter, each machine weighing from 250 lbs. to 20 tons each, and are sold with the right to use them at from $100 to $5,000 each.
They can be worked by steam, water, horse, or manual power, according to their size; and by changing the velocity and proportioning the weight on the top of the balls, any amount of power may be used, from that of a single man, or horse, upward.
The proprietors of this invention solicit examination, and will prove by practical tests the vast superiority and economy of these machines over any other, for crushing, grinding or pulverizing, heretofore offered to the public.
These machines may be seen in operation at the foot of South 8th st., Williamsburg, at the large Patent Block and Saw Factory of Messrs. Burr, Waterman & Co., first street south of Peck-slip Ferry, every day, from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. For further particulars apply to
E. & J. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., N. Y.
Sept. 10, 1852 1-3m

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

FOR SALE.
A TURPENTINE FARM, containing forty-eight hundred Acres of finely Timbered land, situate on Waccamaw river, near the head of navigation—but accessible at all seasons of the year to small vessels and flat-boats. Three thousand acres of the above lands have been boxed and worked for three years. On the premises are a dwelling house, and all necessary out-buildings. There are three hundred acres of cleared land under fence, well adapted to the staple productions of the South. Also, a CAPITAL MILL SEAT, with a mill frame ready for raising, convenient to an abundance of Timber. In addition to all these advantages, the range for stock is unsurpassed in this section of country; and its nearness to as good a turpentine market as the State affords, enhances the value of this location so well adapted to the vicinity of a rapidly improving community.
For terms, apply to the undersigned at Conwayboro', S. C., where all applications, (post paid,) will meet with prompt attention. TOM. F. GILLESPIE.
Oct. 15, 1852 5-tIj
Newbernian, Goldsboro' Patriot and Fayetteville Observer copy weekly 'till 1st January.

MILLINERY.
MRS. SARAH H. KELLEY takes this method of informing her Town and Country friends and patrons, that she has returned from the North, with a fine and well selected stock, consisting in part of Hats, Ribbons, Caps, Cuffs, Collars, Artificials, Feathers, &c., all of the latest and most fashionable style.
She is thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuance of the same, asking all to call before purchasing elsewhere, as no pains will be spared to please.
P. S. Bonnets Cleaned and Trimmed as usual.
Oct. 8, 1852 5-1m

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber a negro man named SAM. Said negro is about 6 feet 1 inch high, stout built, dark complected, and formerly belonged to Mr. Richard M. Lewis, sr., of Bladen. He is supposed to be lurking about Mrs. Owens' plantation, in Bladen county, where he has a wife.
I will give the above reward for his delivery to me in Wilmington, or his confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get him. MILES COSTIN.
October 1, 1852 23-2t—4-tf

THE BROTHERS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
OR BANKS'S LINE—is prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" *and* "*Douglass*," and a compliment of Tow Boats, to carry with despatch all Freights shipped by them between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River.
JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.
D. & W. M'LAUREN, Ag'ts, Fayetteville.
Sept. 24, 1850 3-6m

VALUABLE LOCATION FOR SALE.
AT FAIR BLUFF, N. C. I will sell my entire plantation, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES more or less, including about one-fourth of Fair Bluff, situated on Lumber River, and on both sides of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, or in lots to suit purchasers. Any persons wishing a place for mercantile purposes, probably cannot better themselves on the line of the Road from Wilmington to Manchester. The health of the place is equal to any on the line. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.
A. F. POWELL.
Columbus co., Aug. 27th, 1852 50-3m*

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 13, 1851 1-12m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
THE subscriber has just returned from the North, where he has purchased direct from the manufactures and Importers, a large stock, carefully selected, which he offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:
DRUGS & MEDICINES.—Castor Oil, by the gallon, bottle and dosen; Epsom Salts; Blue Mass; Jalap; Ipecac; Rhubarb; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Haskell & Merrick's and Schiffin & Co's Select Powders; Sago; Arrow Root; Barley; Mace; Ginger; Allspice; Squills; Opium, &c.
CHEMICALS.—200 oz. Sulph Quinine, "Powers & Weightman;" 20 lbs Calomel; 6 oz. Sulph. Morphine; 20 lbs. Pro-to Carb. Iron; Act: Lead: Sulph. Zinc; Cit. Iron and Quinine; Tannin; Valerianate of Iron; Valerianate of Zinc.
PAINTS.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, pure; 5000 lbs. White Lead, extra; 2,000 lbs. White Lead, No. 1; 1,000 Yellow Ochre in Oil; 1,000 Spanish Brown in Oil; 1000 Venetian Red do.; 500 Chrome Green in Oil; Chrome Yellow do.; 100 ground Verdigris; Pummice Stone; Litharge; Umber; Terra de Siene; 1,000 Black Lead in Oil; Linseed Oil; Whale and Sperm Oils; Train Oil; 2,000 boxes assorted Window Glass; 20 reams Sand Paper; Putty; Whting, Red Lead, &c. &c.
PASTRY & COOKING.—2 gross Yeast Powders; Cr. Tartar; Bi-carb. Soda; Vanilla Beans; Ext's of Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nutmegs, &c., Isinglass; Gelatine; Russian Gelatine, &c.
FANCY ARTICLES.—76 doz. Tooth Brushes, large assortment; 10 dozen Shaving Brushes; 5 doz. Nail Brushes; 1 doz. Comb Brushes; 50 doz. Hair Brushes; 1 doz. Hat Brushes; 1 doz. Cloth Brushes 50 doz. Shaving Soap; 6 doz, Lubben's Extracts, assorted; 2 doz. Ess. Bouquet; 1 doz. Oriental Drops; 12 doz. German Cologne; Bell Cologne, Powder and Puff Boxes; Cold Crem; Lip Salve; Toilet Powder; Tobacco Pouches; Combs; 50 doz. Paint Brushes; Blenders, Fitch Brushes; Spruce Gum; Gun Drops; Andersons. Lemons and Goodwin's Fine Cut Tobacco; 30,000 imported Cigars; Cigar Cases, &c. &c. For sale wholesale and retail by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 28 Druggist and Chemist.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery. Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.
In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D's, I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
S. J. CARROLL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 passpoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*
HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover County, N. C., Oct. 10, 1851.—WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfully, &c., J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.
SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours. very truly and gratefully, WM. H. LIPPITT.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street,
Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
July 23, 1852 47-6m

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz. Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Potassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne. For sale by C. DUPRE, Druggist.
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DUPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do. 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DUPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—8000 lbs. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead, 3 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil.) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DUPRE'S,
Drug Store, Market st.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls; 3 doz. Buffalo Combs, (superior,) 1 gross Wax Matches; A large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DUPRE,
ap2 Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

PURE GINGER WINE.
PURE Jamaica Ginger has long been celebrated by the Medical Faculty, both in Europe and America as the most grateful stimulant and carminative which can be given to the human system.
In cases of Dyspepsia, Flatulent Chollic, and feeble state of the alimentary canal, it has no rival. It promotes digestion, counteracts Dysentery, and all disarrangements of the bowels, relieving Rheumatism, Incipient Gout, and naturally increasing the flow of animal spirits, and invigorating the whole system. For sale by L. N. BARLOW.
j30 [Com. and N. C. Tel. copy.] Granite Row, Front st.

REMOVAL.
Removed to Malberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Baggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1852.

BY TELEGRAPH—FOR THE JOURNAL.

RALEIGH, Nov. 9th.

Two Counties—Cherokee and Macon, and four precincts in M'Dowell to be heard from. One thousand votes still ahead of Scott. State safe. W.

We shall omit our table of Election returns until we receive the official vote of the State.

☞ The Raleigh mail, due yesterday, failed to reach this place, and we are consequently without our correspondent's letter of the 9th. We are also without any papers from Raleigh, which were due here yesterday.

Free Democratic Dinner at Masonboro'.

There will be a free Dinner given at Mr. THARP'S, at Masonboro' Sound, on Wednesday next, the 17th inst. The public, without distinction of party, are invited to partake.

Nov. 12th, 1852.

Causes and Results.

Among the queer humors of the campaign, was one odd looking chap in brick-dust countenance and copper colored legs, giving utterance to the memorable words, "I licked Scott." This gentleman rejoiced in the appellation of Wm. Bowlegs, Esq., and when rigged up in a frame, with a good "fire in the rear," and a fife and drum in front, he looked as grand as possible, if not more so.

Now, although Billy might tell who licked Gen. Scott in Florida, it would certainly require some farther examination, to place in a proper light the causes which contributed to his overwhelming rout throughout the country;—his defeat, or that of any other Whig candidate, was certain; and, indeed, had been most plainly indicated by the course of events for some years past. Yet, while we feel, and would have felt, perfectly secure of beating Mr. Fillmore or any other man who might have been put up in opposition to our candidate, we would by no means have looked for such a complete sweep.

Mr. Seward—"that rich Irish brogue," the "sweet German accent"—his native American letter and all his other letters and speeches had a great deal to do with rendering Gen. Scott's fall hopeless. At no other period of our history has the national feeling been more strongly evoked, and upon no other man has it ever more strongly centred than on General Pierce, while at the same time all the efforts of the Scott orators and presses were unable to combat the suspicion of Sewardism—of sectional control—which attached itself to Gen. Scott in the minds of the great body of the people, and has forced from his support every Southern State, and every one North, wherein the national anti-abolition feeling predominates, leaving but Vermont and Massachusetts, notoriously the most subject to sectional abolition feeling of any in the Union; and even in Boston, the mercantile interest, eminently cautious and conservative, and aware of its own dependence on the South, gave Pierce a plurality of five hundred. And, by the way, this element of weakness in Scott and strength in Pierce affords to the latter a valuable hint which he will no doubt adopt in the conduct of his administration, which administration should be in the fullest sense of the word national. He comes in with a strength and an endorsement which renders him independent of all cliques or sectionalisms, and above all dictation, come from what source it may.

General Scott's next peculiar element of overthrow was his miserable and maladroit attempt to blarney the foreign vote, so close upon the heels of his previous bitter denunciations of foreigners. The thing was so palpable—in vulgar parlance it "stuck out" so obtrusively that not a votes of foreign birth was gained by it, while at the same time it alienated the distinctive organization known as "Native Americans," and disgusted every body else. The speeches too, in which he gave utterance to his admiration for "brogues" and accents were really such poor affairs; so defective in taste or tact, that they went far towards proving the charges of civil incompetency preferred by his opponents. The whole electioneering tour of Gen. Scott, was suicidal in the extreme, and lost him thousands upon thousands of votes. There was gunpowder and himself, but nothing either of good taste, oratory or statesmanship. The people were getting tired of mere feathers and epaulets, and the general and his friends gave the affair its finishing touch. Too much of a good thing turned out to be worse than good for nothing.

But there were also on record the various epistolary efforts of the General which showed him to be irritable, vain and vaccilating. These were in unfortunate accordance with his real character at home, proved by the immense majority which his own State, New Jersey, has cast against him, and combined with other causes to render him one of the most unloveable men that could well have been presented as a candidate for popular favor.

These are some of the causes which contributed to the total and unprecedented *rout* of the whig party under the lead of General Scott. There were, however, others, apart from him which would have rendered success under *any* candidate an impossibility. The first of these was the undoubted ascendency of the Democratic party as evinced by majorities of the States, showing conclusively an approval of Democratic principles by the people; and this was and is a permanent matter, as will also be the policy upon which it is founded. Opposition to our commercial and monetary system is fast becoming as much of an "obsolete idea" as a United States Bank. Another thing was our foreign relations. We are no advocates of Filibustierism, but we know and feel that our people demand and will have a higher tone in our foreign relations—a more efficient and prompt protection to our citizens and consuls in foreign countries. Every little puling whippersnapper of a State hardly out of its baby clothes like Greece or the petty corporations of South America must not be allowed to imprison our consuls and trample on the rights of our citizens by way of amusement. Mr. Fillmore himself would have been reminded heavily of this at the ballot-box; nor would the insults we have borne from the Cuban reflection of Spanish insolence been left out in footing up the account. We do hope that in future we shall claim and enforce for our flag the respect due to it under the laws of nations. We believe most potently in the maxim that a nation should do no wrong, but we cannot forget the remaining clause of the sentence which says that she should suffer none. Among the most popular movements which the new administration could make would be one to institute negotiations with Spain for the purchase of Cuba. It would be sustained by Congress, and the success of the measure hailed by the great body of the people. The mission to Spain should be committed to abler hands than have recently held the post of Ambassador to that "unhappy" country. In fact the Spanish should be *the* mission.

☞ We learn that the Grand Jury, last week, refused to find a bill against Dr. B. Munsey, in the case of the death of a negro woman, some months since, caused by an accident in the performance of a

Periodical Literature.

We have seen some rich and rare specimens of that peculiar class of periodical literature which makes its appearance every four years about this time in the fall—we mean tickets up to the head of Salt River. It would seem as though arrangements had been made for the accommodation of the *voyageurs* by every species of floating or vehicular contrivance known to the age, including Jack-horses, mud-scows, steamships, railroad cars, broad horns and any quantity of horns of brandy, with the other "appliances and means to boot," necessary for the safe navigation of that "raging canawl." These little squibs are chiefly current among our Whig friends who send them to each other by way of recognition or condolence. As for the Democrats who arrive daily from the quarters wherein they have been hibernating for the last four years, their "pheelinks" are too strong for expression, and their joy can only properly be appreciated by the barber who tells a Democrat from a Whig by the difference in longitude between their respective phizmahogonies. But this difference is fast disappearing, and on reflection many of our Whig friends feel that *they too* as fellow citizens with their Democratic brethren have gained by the defeat of General Scott. They look forward to the realization of a peaceful and constitutional progress under the administration of Gen. Pierce, and apply themselves to their several avocations with a feeling of security. The advancement of our own commerce—the building up of our State works—the developement of the industry of North Carolina, all these, and other similar objects, will take place after the excitement of the last few weeks and in the busy round of profit or of pleasure, the temporary bitterness of the electioneering campaign be forgotten, while its lessons we hope will be remembered. It has rebuked mere military declamation. It has evoked the latent nationality and patriotism of the country against all sectionalism, including that which sneered at a true national man as an "obscure Yankee," etc. It has also shown that while the American people are just and conservative, they yet demand a higher tone in our foreign relations—a more assured and certain protection to our citizens in foreign countries.

Dies Hard.

Most of our Whig cotemporaries "fess up" with a good grace, and like good citizens promise a ready and cheerful submission to what is evidently the will of the great majority of the people of the United States. To this rule, however, the Fayetteville Observer is a marked exception. It growls and snarls to the last, and dies in a sort of *quasi* blasphemy, cursing the locos, their candidates, their majorities and the rest of mankind, and clutching at each crumb of comfort, as though, in the language of the New York Tribune, it certainly amounts little to a man whose head has been knocked off by a cannon ball, whether or not he has escaped some scratches on his arms or legs.

But we bear with him. He feels bad—we know he does, and we are almost sorry to knock away his last prop, but, still, truth compels us to do it. North Carolina has gone for Pierce and King by one thousand majority. Yea, verily, and the Observer must even swallow its disappointment, and change the figures in his table of electoral votes!

FIRE.—The alarm about one o'clock on Sunday morning proceeded from the breaking out of a fire in the Harrison Steam Saw Mill, belonging to Col. John McRae, situated on the river, a short distance below the Railroad. The Mill was totally destroyed, as was also a considerable quantity of timber and lumber. A large amount of Naval Stores on the wharf above, belonging to Messrs. Bennett Flanner and J. H. Flanner, was, for a long time, in imminent danger, but was saved by the exertions of the fire companies and citizens generally. Had the roof of the Mill been shingle instead of tin, the sparks from it would have been carried by the high wind which prevailed in such a manner as to have made the destruction of the frame buildings in the neighborhood inevitable.

We have heard no accurate statement of the loss. Perhaps ten to twelve thousand might be as near as any other estimate. There was no insurance on the Mill; and only fourteen or fifteen hundred dollars on the lumber.

☞ FLORIDA has cast her Electoral vote for Pierce and King by an increased majority over the October election. Pierce's majority in the State will be upwards of one thousand.

The New York Journal of Commerce (mercantile) sums up the result of the late Presidential campaign as follows:

"It is a verdict of the people in favor of the compromise in all its parts—of the tariff of 1846 in its essential features—and of the measures generally of the democratic party. It is a condemnation of Sewardism and all that class of ultra doctrines, which for several years has been preached by the Albany Evening Journal, the New York Tribune, and their evil associates. The great misfortune of Scott was that he was brought out and petted by the Seward clique. The people feared, that, if elected, he would be too much under the influence of that dangerous faction, and obliged to distribute among them his largest favors. The people would not permit this. Had Mr. Webster or Mr. Fillmore been the Whig candidate, or had Gen. Scott been brought forward in a less offensive manner, the result might have been different, at least in degree. We trust, however, that what has been done, will prove to be for the advantage of the country, in all its important interests. We believe that Mr. Pierce will administer the government wisely and well. He belongs to a good old stock—staid, reliable and patriotic. He will resist extremes. He will be a President for the whole country, and for all classes of its inhabitants. He will do his duty faithfully and fearlessly, according to the best of his judgment, which we believe is very sound.

OUR TABLE.—Peterson's Magazine, for December, has been received. The publisher states that this Magazine is to be greatly improved in 1853. Two dollars a year for single copies, or eight copies for $10. Chas. J. Peterson, 98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Godey's Lady's Book for December, has also been placed before us. A very respectable number.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—We learn that the contribution to the Washington Monument taken up at this box, on the day of election, amounted to twenty-three dollars, which WM. C. HOWARD, Esq., Magistrate of Police, has forwarded to Washington City.

From California.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The steamer Star of the West has arrived, with dates from San Francisco to the 16th ultimo. She brings 300 passengers and half a million in specie.

A mass meeting had been held by the merchants of San Francisco to protest against an order from the Treasury Deparment prohibiting the receipt of fifty dollar ingots for customs. The political excitement was intense.

A new French Banking House has been established with a capital of two millions of dollars. The market are firm. The mining accounts are favorable.

From Oregon.

The steamer Columbia had reached San Francisco with Oregon dates of Oct 10th. Gov. Gains had made a demand on the commandant of Vancouver's Island for government stores for the relief of imigrants. Dr. McLaughlin, had sent on his account for 1,000 bbls. flour, and the Island Mills and Allen McKinley had

France and the United States.

It is a striking coincidence, that about the time when the last Presidential election took place in the United States, a similar election also took place in the nominal Republic of France, and Louis Napoleon received a much larger preponderance of French votes than Gen. Taylor did of American. Since that time, important events have transpired in both countries, displaying, by their results, the marked difference in the character of the two nations, and their comparative fitness for self-government. Our President elect in 1848 has died, and the Vice President succeeded to his place, in pursuance of a Constitutional provision. The country has been shaken by one of the greatest excitements which have ever swept over it since the formation of the government, and upon a subject the most dangerous of any which could possibly be introduced into our political relations; and this very question has been largely discussed during the canvass, which has just terminated so disastrously to Gen. Scott; and yet, with all these elements of danger and excitement—with all the vast interests involved in the Presidential, or other contests, all has passed over calmly and quietly, and peaceably; the decision of the majority has been received and acquiesced in as implicitly as though it were a decree of fate itself—the course of events is as undisturbed as if nothing had happened; and the foreigner from another land would be puzzled to believe that, on Tuesday of last week, the people of the United States did actually choose their Chief Magistrate, and decide the policy of the national administration for the next four years. And yet, we know that such has been the case. Within a week, the election of Gen. Pierce has come to be regarded as a fixed fact, and men now turn from it to their usual avocations in the most natural manner in the world, looking for his inauguration, &c., as a matter of course.

In France, the result has been different—the President has overthrown the Constitution, and substituted his own will in its stead. The press is shackled—the people are enslaved, and even the shadow and semblance of popular rights are fast disappearing. The next news to be received from France will doubtless be the proclamation of the Empire, by Louis Napoleon, under the title of Napoleon III., and at this usurpation, the French people will throw up their hats, and shout, as they have already shouted, for every previous usurpation, proceeding from the same source.

There can be no doubt that Louis Napoleon has been monstrously underrated in this country.—He is evidently a bold, able and determined man, who perfectly understands the people with whom he has to deal, and who marches to the accomplishment of his ends with a nerve and a perseverance which even the great Napoleon himself could not surpass. But the knowledge of this fact does not account for the different course of events in France and in this country. Neither Louis Napoleon nor any other man could have made the slightest impression with us. Such an adventurer would only be remembered to be ridiculed by our people as a fool, or a visionary—he would hardly rise to the serious dignity of a traitor.

The difference must, then, be in the people themselves, in their habits of life and thought, in their institutions and principles, and not in the mere names or circumstances by which they have been surrounded. France has always been, and it appears as though it always would be centralized. Her people have had no sort of training in local self-government, nor experience in the practical details and workings of republican institutions, nor are likely to have, and while under any centralized form of government they can adopt, they can directly exert little real influence upon the laws which govern them or their administration, they care little for assuming a trouble and responsibility without a corresponding profit. Until some radical change is made, substituting something of a federation for the present centralized government in France, a republic can never be maintained there, nor if it could be, would its results be a farthing better than those of an empire.

The pomp and processions with which the French usurper has surrounded himself, form a very marked contrast to the republican simplicity of our elections and inaugurations, and it is certain that while the ceremonies attendant upon the assumption of the imperial style and title by Louis Napoleon, will form one of the most splendid pageants which the world has ever seen, they will sink far beneath the moral grandeur of the spectacle which our country presented on the second day of November last, and will present again on the 4th day of March next.

Nothing, we believe, is better calculated to render the American citizen proud of his country, and tenacious of her rights and her constitution than a parallel between her course and that of France during the last four years. Self-governing nations must *grow*, revolutions cannot *make* them. Our revolution did not make our republicanism; the growth of republican feelings and customs and practices made the revolution. Neither France nor any other European country has had the same training—they are not in fact republican, and no new revolution or change of name can ever make them so.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover county, held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the evening of Wednesday, the 10th inst., A. J. Grady, Esq., was called to the chair, and D. E. Bunting requested to act as secretary. The objects of the meeting having been explained by the chair, on motion, James Fulton and Miles Costin, Esqrs., were appointed a committee to report resolutions for the action of the meeting. The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Democratic party of New Hanover county, do cordially congratulate each other and the country, upon the brilliant victory which the Democratic party has just achieved in the persons of their illustrious standard-bearers—Franklin Pierce and William R. King, whose election by a majority unparalleled in the history of political contests in this country, indicates conclusively, the healthy national tone of the American people, and affords fresh guaranties for the perpetuity of the Union, and the maintenance of the Constitution in its full vigor and purity.

Resolved, That we are especially rejoiced to find the "Old North State" once more in line with her Democratic sisters, casting her ten Electoral votes for that noble patriot—Franklin Pierce, for President; and that favorite and distinguished son of the Cape Fear—Wm. R. King, for Vice President.

Resolved, That, having learned that Hon. Wm. R King, the Vice President elect, intends to pass through Wilmington, on his way to Washington City, during the latter part of this month, the President of this meeting do appoint a committee of ten, to wait upon him and tender him the hospitalities of the town, on his arrival here.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen upon the committee of Reception:

W. C. Bettencourt, Miles Costin, John Walker, D. K. McRae, Dr. Wm. A. Berry, L. B. Huggins, Jas. Fulton, P. M. Walker, S. D. Wallace, A. P. McCallum.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

A. J. GRADY, Ch'n.

D. E. BUNTING, Sec'y.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—A great gale occurred on the lakes yesterday. Many vessels were lost and damaged, and several lives lost.

SUPERIOR COURT.—His Honor, Judge Caldwell,

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

From our Regular and Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, (Saturday,) Nov. 6, 1852.

DEAR JOURNAL—The bill to extend the time of registering grants, conveyances, &c., reported from the Judiciary committee, by Mr. Woodfin, and recommended its passage. Also, from same committee, the bill authorising the probate of all deeds and bills of sale requiring registration, may be made before the Clerks of Courts of Pleas, at any time. Mr. W. from the same committee, reported the bill making Railroads liable for damage, resulting from fire from locomotives, and recommended its passage.—Also, the bill entitled Divorce and Alimony, recommended its rejection. Mr. Thomas offered a resolution, for Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill requiring Justices to give bonds for the faithful performance of duty—to receive pay for services—to levy fines in cases of assault and battery, with privilege of appeal. Mr. Steele introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution, which was read, and voted down forthwith. A number of resolutions and engrossed bills were read 1st and 2nd times. This the Senate done today.

In the House of Commons, Mr. M'Intyre introduced a bill to amend sec. 1, art. 4, of the amended Constitution of the State. [Provides that a Convention called to amend the Constitution shall only propose such amendments, and that they shall then be published six months in all the newspapers of the State, and submitted to the people for ratification at the expiration of that time. Provides for the proclamation of the Governor, and the publication of the act six months before next election.] Mr. Wheeler a bill to establish the North Carolina Military Institute. [Provides to locate within 6 miles of the Catawba Springs.] Mr. Martin, a bill to give the election of Clerks and Masters to the people. Mr. M'Neill, a bill to incorporate the Lumberton and Cape Fear Plank Road Company. Mr. Mathews, a bill to prohibit any corporate body from levying a tax on any article, the growth or manufacture of the State. A number of bills were reported from committees, and read first time. W.

RALEIGH, N. C., (Monday,) Nov. 8, 1852.

DEAR JOURNAL: We are at work again in the Senate. Mr. Brogden introduced a bill to exempt persons of 65 years of age and upwards, from serving on Juries. A number of engrossed bills were read the first time—among them, the bill concerning the inspection of timber, at Wilmington and other points on the Cape Fear. A large number on second reading. The bill for the repeal of Jackson county, being the order of the day. Mr. Steele and Mr. Thomas had a passage at *words*, sharp and angry; and the further consideration of the question was postponed till Wednesday. Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to allow the Sheriffs in the State twelve, instead of eight days, to make their returns of election of President and Vice President.

In the House, Mr. Cherry from the committee on Education, reported the bill to appoint a Superintendent of Common Schools. The report of the committee on Free Suffrage, together with the minority report of the committee, were both ordered to be printed. Mr. Chesnut introduced a bill for the better regulation of the town of Kenansville, in Duplin county.

The bill to amend the charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad was taken up. A lengthy discussion was had on this bill, in which Mr. Strange, Mr. Saunder, of Wake, and Mr. Avery participated.

This is the sum and substance of the proceedings in the House of Commons; and on to-morrow, the debate on the last named bill will be resumed.

The returns from Clingman's District come in gloriously; the counties of Buncombe, Madison, McDowell and Burke, give a gain of over 800 for Pierce and King. The State *is* gone for Pierce and King by not less than 1000. W.

The Final Result of the Presidential Election.

The election for President and Vice President of the United States, on the 2d inst., as shewn from returns received, has resulted as follows:

	Pierce.	Scott.	Cass.	Taylor.
Maryland	8	..	..	8
Delaware	3	..	..	3
Pennsylvania	27	..	..	26
New York	35	..	..	36
Maine	8	..	9	..
New Hampshire	5	..	6	..
Ohio	23	..	23	..
Virginia	15	..	17	..
Michigan	6	..	5	..
South Carolina	8	..	9	..
Connecticut	6	..	..	6
Massachusetts	..	13	..	12
Rhode Island	4	..	..	4
Vermont	..	5	..	6
Kentucky	..	12	..	12
New Jersey	7	..	..	7
Missouri	9	..	7	..
Indiana	13	..	12	..
Illinois	11	..	9	..
Alabama	9	..	9	..
Mississippi	7	..	6	..
Tennessee	..	12	..	13
North Carolina	10	..	..	11
Louisiana	6	..	..	6
Arkansas	4	..	3	..
Texas	4	..	4	..
Georgia	10	..	..	10
Florida	3	..	..	3
Iowa	4	..	4	..
California	4	..	..	..
Wisconsin	5	..	4	..
Totals	254	42	127	163
	42			127
Pierce's majority	212	Taylor's majority		36

We have given California to Pierce and King, as it is confidently believed that it has cast its vote for them.

Massachusetts Election.

BOSTON, Nov. 9th.—The returns are in from all but a few towns, and there has been no choice of Governor by the people. The vote stands, Clifford, whig, 56,500; Bishop, democrat, 35,400; Mann, free-soiler, 33,400. The whigs elect 11 Senators opposition 8, vacancies 21. The House stands, whigs 90, opposition 60, no choice 227. Three whigs are elected to Congress, others no choice.

Illinois Congressional Election.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—Yeates, the whig candidate for Congress in Morgan county, has been reelected.

Wisconsin Election.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—Pierce's majority in the State will be from 4000 to 6000. The following members of Congress are elected; Daniel Wells, jr, dem., is elected in the first district over Chas. Durkee, whig; Benj. C. Eastman, dem., in the second district, over Chauncey Abbott, whig; and John B. Macy, dem., over J. McMellen Shafter, whig, in the third district. This ensures an entire democratic delegation in the next Congress.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 9.—Returns from 66 counties, being all in, except 9, show a Whig gain of 450 since the last Governor's election. Scott's majority will be about 2,000.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9th.—There can be no doubt that Scott will have about 1,500 majority in this State. He gains steadily over the vote at the last Governor's election, when Powell, Democrat, had 850 majority.

IOWA ELECTION.—DUBUKE, Nov. 6.—The returns of the recent election come in slowly, but Pierce has undoubtedly carried the State by a decreased majority, as compared with the vote at the election in August last. The Democratic majority in this county is 500, being a gain of 100 over the Governor's vote.

☞ North Carolina democratic by over a thousand. Kentucky and Tennessee for Scott by about two thousand each.

A division of Texas has been in agitation in that State for more than two years past. At the present time the advocates of division are mainly in Eastern Texas, where several newspapers are enlisted in the cause. We are informed by the Houston Telegraph that the scheme is rapidly gaining favor, and that it is even proposed to hold an extra session of the Legislature upon the subject. The Telegraph strenuously opposes it, urging that, if there should be a division of the State, as proposed, into Eastern and Western Texas, there would be great danger of the western section becoming a free State, which the Telegraph thinks would much depreciate the value of slave property in Eastern Texas. It is stated that the success attending the culture of sugar in Texas has been such that the country between the Trinity and Guadalupe rivers is rapidly filling up with planters, and, if the State remains united for some years longer, it will be pretty well peopled with a slave-holding population.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church for North Carolina District will con-

Records of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina.

Raleigh, Monday, Oct. 18, 1852.

The North Carolina Agricultural Convention was temporarily organised, on motion of Dr. Tompkins, of Beaufort county Society, by the appointment of Charles L. Hinton, of Wake, the President *pro tempore*, and Jas. F. Taylor, of Raleigh, Recording Secretary.

Delegates from the following county Societies then come forward and enrolled their names, to wit:

From Beaufort County Society—Messrs. J. F. Tompkins, Wm. H. Tripp.

From Edgecombe County Society—Messrs. J. S. Dancy, J. D. Jenkins.

From Onslow County Society—Messrs. L. W. Humphrey, J. A. Avirett.

From Wake Agricultural Society—Messrs. R. H. Battle, Wm. Boylan, Wm. M. Boylan, R. W. Haywood, C. L. Hinton, David Hinton, Henry Mordecai, Alpheus Jones, Caswell Powel, Wm. R. Pool, R. Seawell, Needham Price, C. B. Root, Wm. D. Scott, J. G. B. Roulhac, Jas. F. Taylor, S. Smith, Alfred Williams, W. W. Whitaker, Willis Whitaker, E. P. Guion, W. F. Collins, T. L. Lemay, L. O'B. Branch—24.

Dr. Tompkins, of Beaufort, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the temporary President to prepare resolutions, and to take the necessary measures for the organization of the State Society of Agriculture.

The motion was adopted, and the President appointed the following gentlemen on the Committee of organization, viz:

Messrs. J. F. Tompkins, of Beaufort; J. S. Dancy, of Edgecombe; A. J. Leach, of Johnston; L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow; J. G. B. Roulhac, of Wake.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at three o'clock in the Commons Hall of the Capitol.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, COMMONS HALL.

The N. C. Agricultural State Convention met at 3 o'clock according to adjournment, in the Commons Hall; Mr. Charles L. Hinton, of Wake, taking the chair, and J. F. Taylor acting as secretary.

Dr. Tompkins, of Beaufort, then reported from the committee of five on the organization the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

To improve the great and growing interest of agriculture in the Old North State, to arouse a laudable State pride, and render the occupation of the planter and farmer a more respectable and honorable calling, we recommend the adoption and carrying out of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That we recommend the formation of a Society to be known as the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina.

2*nd*. For the government of said Society, we recommend the appointment of a President and four Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

3*rd*. For the advancement of the case, we earnestly recommend to every County in the State, the formation of one or more Agricultural Societies to aid and co-operate with the State Society.

4*th*. A committee of ten to draw up and report a Constitution and By-Laws for the future government of the Society.

Mr. Tompkins moved that the Society immediately go into the election of permanent officers, which motion was carried. He nominated J. S. Dancy, of Edgecomb county, for President, which was agreed to by acclamation: and Mr. Dancy was conducted to the chair, by Messrs. Tompkins and Cherry, and made his acknowledgements in appropriate style.

Messrs. Wm. R. Pool, of Wake; N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe; Daniel McDairmid, of Cumberland, and Ralph Gorrell, of Guilford, were then elected Vice Presidents.

J. F. Taylor, of Raleigh, was elected Recording Secretary, and Dr. Tompkins, of Beaufort, Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. Wilson W. Whitaker, of Wake, was then elected Treasurer.

The following additional number of gentlemen came forward and enrolled their names as delegates from the County Societies, to wit:

From Bertie.—Lewis Thompson, S. B. Spruill, J. R. Cherry.

From Beaufort.—W. H. Tripp, Dr. J. F. Tompkins.

From Guilford—John A. Gilmer, C. H. Wiley, D. F. Caldwell, Caswell Johnson.

From Rowan—J. A. Lillington.

From Pitt—B. G. Albritton.

From Hertford—R. G. Cowper, Kenneth Rayner, W. L. Daniel.

From Wayne—W. F. Dortch.

From Rutherford—J. G. Bynum.

From Cumberland—Neil McDougald.

From Brunswick—H. H. Waters.

From Carteret—D. W. Whitehurst.

From Haywood—W. H. Thomas.

From Greene—B. F. Williams.

From Halifax—S. Weller, Richard H. Smith.

From Richmond—Walter L. Steele.

From Cumberland—Wm. J. Smith.

A resolution was offered and passed, authorizing the President to appoint a Committee consisting of eleven, to report a Constitution and By-Laws, at next meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, for the government of this association; when the following gentlemen were appointed by the President, to wit:

Lewis Thompson, of Bertie: John A. Gilmer, of Guilford; J. A. Lillington, of Rowan; L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow; Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford; W. F. Dortch, of Wayne; R. W. Haywood, of Wake; R. H. Smith, of Halifax; A. J. Leach, of Johnston; J. G. Bynum, of Rutherford; J. F. Tomkins, of Beaufort.

Mr. Rayner, of Hertford, introduced the following resolution, which was read and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the "Farmers' Journal," an agricultural paper published at Goldsboro', in this State, be recommended to the favorable consideration of the farmers of North Carolina, as entitled to their confidence and support

Mr. Spruill, of Bertie, asked the consideration of the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the farmers of the different Counties in North Carolina, to form agricultural societies in their respective counties; and we do cordially invite them to send delegates to the next meeting of the State Agricultural Association, to unite with us in endeavoring to awaken the people to the importance of agricultural improvement.

Which, after some discussion, on the great benefit to be derived to the best interests of the State, in fostering and encouraging county societies, and the State Society, was unanimously adopted,

When the Society adjourned to meet to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 19, 3 o'clock.

The State Agricultural Society met according to adjournment. Mr. Vice President, N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe, taking the chair.

Dr. Tomkins, on the part of the committee of eleven to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Society, reported the following constitution and rules, to-wit:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, We, a portion of the farmers of North Carolina, feeling a deep interest in the prosperity of our profession, are desirous to do every thing in our power to promote and elevate its character: Therefore, we have associated ourselves into a body for the purpose of affording mutual instruction, arousing a proper spirit of State pride and a disposition to excel among the farmers generally.

ART. 1st. *Resolved*, That this Association shall be called the North Carolina State Agricultural Society.

ART. 2nd. That for the good government of this Society, there shall be elected the following officers: A President, four Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer.

ART. 3d. That it shall be the duty of the President to preside over the meetings of the Society, to place before it all questions for action; and whenever there be a tie among the members in voting on any question, he shall give the casting vote.

ART. 4th. It shall be the duty of the Vice Presidents to aid and assist the President in the discharge of his duty, whenever necessity requires; and in the absence of the President from any meeting of the Society, the Senior Vice President shall discharge his duties.

ART. 5th. That it shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary, to call the roll at the opening of the meeting; to read all motions placed before the Society; to keep a correct account of the proceedings of the same, and to discharge all other duties properly belonging to the office.

ART. 6th. That it shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary, to conduct all correspondence pertaining to Agricultural Improvement, and to receive and reply to all communications of the Society.

ART. 7th. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all funds belonging to the Society, and pay all claims upon the same, when properly authenticated; and that upon entering upon the duties of his office, he shall be required * * * *

ART. 8th. That the officers above named, shall be elected annually, and shall be voted for by ballot, beginning with the President and continuing the election in regular rotation.

ART. 9th. That the regular meeting of the Society shall be held annually on the 18th day of October, in Raleigh.

ART. 10th. That 25 members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business before the Society.

BY-LAWS.

Resolved, That each member, upon joining the Society, shall pay the sum of five dollars, and shall be subject to an annual tax of the same amount.

2nd. That it shall be the duty of each member to report to the Society the result of any experiment made by him, which may tend to the advancement of agriculture.

3rd. That it shall be the duty of the President to appoint a committee of three to procure a speaker to deliver an annual address upon some agricultural subject.

4th. That there shall be an annual State Agricultural Fair, in or near the city of Raleigh, to begin on the 18th of October, where an exhibition of the best specimens in the various branches in husbandry may be exhibited.

5th. That the President shall annually appoint a committee of ten, to be called the Committee of Arrangements, whose duty it shall be to make all necessary preparations for holding the State Agricultural Fair.

6th. That it shall be the duty of the President to appoint annually a committee of fifteen, to be styled the Executive Committee, who shall have the power to award such premiums as shall hereafter be deemed necessary by the Society, to encourage a proper spirit of competition among the planters, farmers and mechanics of our country, at the annual fair.

7th. That it shall be the duty of the President to appoint one Chief Marshal and five assistants, who shall appear on horse-back, with a proper emblem of their office, to see that proper order is maintained.

8th. That it shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to report annually all the information he may acquire in discharging the duties of his office.

9th. That it shall be duty of the Treasurer to make a report, at the expiration of his term of office, of all monies received and expended, by him, for the Society.

10th. That a majority of the members of the Society shall have the power at any one of the regular meetings, to amend or alter the Constitution and By-Laws of said Society.

The foregoing Constitution and Rules, after being read and discussed were adopted

A letter was received from Mr. L. O'B. Branch, a member of the association, proposing to raise, on the part of as many members as will agree to enter, *an Agricultural Sweep-Stakes*, to be given to the farmer or planter who will produce the the largest quantity of Indian Corn or Maize on any given number of acres. The letter was read for the information of the Society, and then ordered to lie on the table

Mr. Wiley, of Guilford, introduced the following resolution, which, after a few remarks, upon the subject of sending the proceedings printed to all our farmers, who will propably take interest in our attempt to form an association upon a firm basis, was passed, and ordered to be put into immediate effect:

Resolved, That the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer have printed, in pamphlet form, the Constitution and By-Laws, and Act of Incorporation of this Society, and send ten copies to each member of the same; that the cost of the printing be defrayed out of the first funds coming into the hands of the Treasurer of said Society.

Mr. Smith of Halifax, after a few discursive remarks, on the assistance afforded by the Legislature to internal improvements, &c., introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman for the purpose of presenting a memorial to the General Assembly, asking for an appropriation of money, to aid in carrying out the objects specified in the Constitution and By-Laws of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society.

Messrs. Smith, of Halifax, Rayner, of Hertford, Wiley, of Guilford, Thompson, of Bertie, and Lemay, of Wake, were appointed by the President a committee to carry out the purposes of the foregoing resolution: and, on motion of Mr. Wiley, the Vice President, N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe, then in the Chair, was added to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Wiley, of Guilford, it was ordered that the Chairman, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer of the Society be appointed to draft, and have introduced into the Legislature a bill to incorporate the North Carolina State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That one of the members of this Association be appointed by ballot, *Traveling Agent*, to visit each county in North Carolina, that has not already established an Agricultural Society, for the express object of establishing such Society; and that the expenses necessary of said agent be defrayed out of the funds of the State Agricultural Association

The foregoing resolution was introduced and advocated by Mr. Taylor, of Wake, at the request of several members, postponed for future consideration.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That all the newspapers of the State friendly to the objects of this Association, be requested to publish these proceedings.

The Association then adjourned to meet again at the regular annual meeting, in the city of Raleigh, next October, at which time and place a State Fair of all industrial pursuits will be held, and all the members are expected to attend.

N. W. WOODFIN, *Vice Pres't.*

J. F. TAYLOR, *Rec. Sec'y.*

New York Congressional Election.

Nine Whigs, 23 Democrats, and one Abolitionist are elected to represent the Empire State in the next Congress. In the present Congress the Delegation is equally divided, each party having seventeen members. The State loses one member under the new appointment. The names of members elect are as follows:

1. James Maurice, Dem.	18. Peter Rowe, Dem
2. T. W. Cumming, Dem.	19. G. W. Chase, Whig.
3. Hiram Walbridge, Dem.	20. C. B. Matteson, Whig.
4. Mike Walsh, Dem.	21. Henry Bennet, Whig.
5. Wm. M. Tweed, Dem.	22. Gerritt Smith, Abo.
6. John Wheeler, Dem.	23. Pearson Mundy, Dem.
7. Wm. A Walker, Dem.	24. *Daniel T. Jones, Dem.
8. Fran. B. Cutting, Dem.	25. E. B. Morgan, Whig.
9. Jared V. Peck, Dem.	26. J. H. Woods, Dem.
10. *William Murray, Dem.	27. John J. Taylor, Dem.
11. Theo. R. Westbrook, D.	28. William Irvine, Whig.
12. *Gilbert

From the N. Y. Mirror.

Result of the Presidential Election.

Since the fatal moment of Scott's nomination at Baltimore we have never had a doubt of his defeat; but the deluge is more overwhelming than the most sanguine democrat predicted, or the most timid whig feared. It only required an exercise of the simplest arothmetic, with the most ordinary knowledge of human nature, to foresee the inevitable result; and they must be either very ignorant or very dishonest men who have persisted in the contrary opinion.—With twenty-five of the thirty-one States already in their possession, and with the additional incentive of federal patronage to stimulate the democracy, what honest reason could possibly be assigned to encourage a hope for Gen. Scott? The simple statement of the case carried a conviction of defeat to the heart of every candid man. They who counted on the *personal* popularity of Scott to overcome the odds against him trusted to an element that did *not* exist, as the end has sufficiently proved. And so far as his *military* character was concerned. *that* combustible flame went out with Gen. Taylor. The drum-and-fife drama would not bear rehearsal.—And then the barren speeches and zig-zag travels of Gen. Scott have lost him votes by hundreds of thousands. Blarneying the Irish with his affected "love of that rich brogue" went for less than nothing with a class too much accustomed themselves to "blarney" not to see through it, with the sly ejaculation, "Is it there you are?"

And, more and worse than all, General Scott was brought forward and supported by a faction of the whigs whose motto has been for years "to rule or ruin" the party. We have too much respect for the sagacity of those men, and too little for their honesty, to believe that they ever had the slightest faith in Scott's chances of election. To spite Webster, and punish Fillmore; to gratify their malice against the "silver gray" or Union whigs; to prove that failing to "rule" they still had power to "ruin"—these were the motives which led to the nomination of Scott; and at the same time to the repudiation of the Union "platform," which the majority of the convention insisted upon putting under him.

But we will dwell no longer upon the *cause* of the great revolution, upon this uprising of the ocean, this overwhelming deluge. There is still an Ararat for the ark of whiggery to rest upon—the Green Mountains, we believe, are not quite submerged—and after forty days, it is possible some exploring dove may bring back a single leaf to revive the drowning hopes of the antediluvian party.

A word for the triumphant Democracy and the President elect. As we have endeavored during the campaign to treat *both* candidates and *all* candidates fairly and justly, so we shall continue to treat them to the end of the chapter. To the "democratic platform," as laid down at Baltimore, we have never taken but a single exception. We are in favor of "internal improvements" for national purposes.—And to the platform of the whigs, we object only to one plank. We are opposed to a protective tariff.

Of the President elect we have only to repeat that he is a man of excellent abilities, of undoubted patriotism, and of finer personal manners than any public man we have ever known since Mr. Clay.—Cordial, off-hand, dignified, and courteous, he wins the warmest affections of all with whom he holds intercourse. In personal popularity he will excel any of his predecessors in the presidential chair.

The Coming Empire in France.

Most probably the next steamer from Europe will bring the news of the proclamation of an Empire in France. The President's return to Paris, which was fixed for Oct. 16th, was, perhaps, the day chosen to announce officially the new order of things. It wants indeed, only the formal announcement and a few more of the paraphernalia of the purple, to make the thing complete; for, in reality, Louis Napoleon is as much Emperor as ever was his uncle. No power could be more absolute than his, and the formalities of proclaiming and crowning are mere after decorations of what is, to all appearance, an established sovereignty.

There is no accounting for tastes, and least of all for French tastes; but the people of the country seem really to be quite well satisfied with their ruler, and anxious to get rid of the name and forms of a republic as gracefully as they can, consistent with ordinary decency. He has evidently pleased them, and they are disposed to reward the man who has so skilfully governed them, by every conceivable honor. The bold step of last December, and the subsequent election were admirable—not in honesty or justice—but as feats of political management. The French, recovering from their first surprise, seem to have been delighted with them, and reward the actor on this great national stage, as they would the performer of any skilful stage trick on the boards of a Paris theatre.

The whole business has been conducted by Louis Napoleon with a skill and knowledge of the people he dealt with which justifies all that we have frequently said as to his ability. We have no idea that he will be less prudent in the subsequent steps of his remarkable career. He will be made Emperor with as much pomp as attended the same ceremony with his uncle. He will, in that rank, have no difficulty in effecting a lofty matrimonal alliance, and the Napoleon dynasty will again be established, with apparently as much security as of old. The Pope, of course, with a French army in his capital will not withhold his sanction from either the imperial marriage or the coronation, and Napoleon III., as they proclaim him at Sevres, (the unfortunate Duke of Reichstadt being the second of the name) will so far fulfil his own superstitious anticipations as to sit in unsurpassed splendor upon the imperial throne of France.

How long it will last, is a matter beyond all editorial speculation. A slight mistake—a single error of judgment or a single faltering in energy or vigilance, may upset the whole fabric of the new imperialism.—The turbulent elements of Orleanism, and legitimatism to say nothing of Republicanism and Socialism, can easily be disturbed in such a dangerous sea as that of French popular opinion, and even such a strong hand as Louis Napolion's may be unqual to the perilous navigation. But no one was ever yet safe in predictions of French affairs, and we shall not look futher than into the immediate future, where the Empire is plainly visible.

POST MORTEM OF MR. WEBSTER.—At a recent meeting of a medical society, some of the more striking results of the post mortem examination were stated and formed the subject of an interesting scientific discussion. The cerebral organs were of the very largest known capacity, exceeding, by thirty per centum, the average weight of the human brain; and with only two exceptions (Cuvier and Dupuytren,) the largest of which there is any record. It is also worthy of remark, that a well marked effusion upon the Arachnoid members was discovered in these investigations, although there were no perceptible evidences of any lesion during Mr. Webster's life time

It is supposed to have been caused by his severe fall from his carriage in Kingston last spring. It is a remarkable physiological fact, that an injury that would have impaired the intellect, if not at once caused death, in another, should, in this instance, have been attended with so little external evidence of so important an injury to a vital organ.

THE BUTTER TRADE OF CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati is a great distributing point for butter and cheese for the South and Southwest, and the annual receipts of butter by private conveyance alone, for ten years past, amounted to nearly half a million of dollars. The exports are large, the city consumers depending mainly upon private conveyances for their supplies. During the year ending September 1, 1852, the receipts and exports were as follows, in pounds:

Imports	3.412.600
Exports	2.321,250
Excess of imports	1,001.350

The Price Current estimates the consumption of Cincinnati and vicinity at about four million pounds per annum, and the receipts by private conveyances at about three millions, making seven millions lbs. as the ready supply of butter from all sources, the value not less than a million of dollars, or nearly one-third the value of hogs disposed of in the Pork city.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN LIMBO.—We were yesterday shown a letter received here by one of our most efficient officers, dated County Prison Office, New Haven, Conn., Oct. 18th, 1852, which stated that there was a negro in their Jail under sentence to State Prison for three years, charged with burglary. He says that he is a fugitive slave, and gives his name as John M'Clean (alias) Henry Graham, but refuses to give the name of his owners, is about 21 years of age, rather tall and slim, very active, smart and quite black, says he escaped by getting on board a vessel bound to New York. We make this notice that in case it should meet the eye of the owner of

POSTSCRIPT.

BY TELEGRAPH—FOR THE JOURNAL.

Despatched—Baltimore, Nov. 11th, 12h. 40m. P. M.,
Received in Wilmington, Nov. 11th, 1 o'clock, P. M.

Three Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Humboldt.

ADVANCE IN COTTON, FLOUR AND GRAIN.

The Steamship Humboldt has arrived at N. York, with dates from Liverpool to the 28th ult. COTTON had advanced ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb., and sales of 70,000 bales during the three previous days. FLOUR and GRAIN firm, with a large demand and advanced prices. CONSOLS 100¼ to 100⅜.

The London Times says that "Napoleon will protect Cuba against American aggression." *Bah!*

The Popular Vote since 1828.

The following table exhibits the number of votes cast at each of the Presidential elections for the past twenty-five years:

Years.	No. of Votes
1828	1.162.418
1832	1.290,498
1836	1.501.298
1840	2.402.650
1844	2.764.031
1848	2,878,613

From these figures it will be seen that the number of *voters* in the country in 1848, was nearly equal to the whole population of the country, at the close of the revolutionary war.

The Electoral Majorities since 1828.

Jackson's (dem.) majority in	1828		95
" " "	1832		152
Van Buren's, (dem.) "	1836		36
Harrison's (whig) "	1840		174
Polk's (dem.) "	1844		65
Taylor's (whig) "	1848		36
Pierce's (dem.) "	1852	probably	212

Gen. Pierce has, beyond doubt, beaten all former competitors in the Presidential race, since the existence of the present parties.

FROM UTAH.—The Salt Lake mail arrived at Independence (Mo.) on the 29th ult. with one month's later news from Utah. The Pawnees were becoming troublesome and had robbed a small party of California emigrants. The Cheyennes were at war with the Pawnees. A party of seventy Mormons were on their way to Independence and St. Joseph's, on a missionary tour.

IMPORTANT SLAVE CASE DECISION.—The well known case of Oliver and others against Dan'l Cauffman, Stephen Wheatley, and Phillip Brechtel, charged with harboring and assisting thirteen fugitive slaves to escape from their owners in Maryland, was decided in the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, on Saturday, by the jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of $2.800 damages, against Cauffman, and not guilty as to the other two defendants. The trial commenced on the 19th of last month, and the jury were locked up from Thursday morning until Saturday evening

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—The steamer Crescent City is now coming up the river, and the announcement has caused much excitement

The authorities of Havana permitted the landing of the mail and passengers of the Crescent City, but notified the captain that such permission would not again be granted.

The announcement that the difficulty was settled is, therefore, presumed to be unfounded.

INFLUENCE OF A NEWSPAPER.—A school teacher who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes to the editor of the Ogdensburg Sentinel as follows:

I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that those scholars of both sexes and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are

1. Better readers, excellent in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers, and define words with greater ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography, in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of the important places, nations, their governments and doings on the globe.

4. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style, in the newspaper, from the common-place advertisements to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

5 They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and connectedly expressed.

6. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers, are always taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness in their use of language.

THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—The credentials of the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, who was elected to the Episcopate of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese, having been signed by a large majority of the United States, and with equal unanimity by the Bishops, he is to be ordained on Wednesday, the 10th inst., that being the day fixed by the senior Bishop' Rev. Dr. Bownell, of Connecticut.

HUMAN INGENUITY.—In the formation of a single locomotive steam engine there are no fewer than 5,416 pieces to be put together, and these require to be as accurately adjusted as the works of a watch. Every watch consists of at least 202 pieces, employing probably 215 persons, distributed among 40 trades, to say nothing of the tool-makers for all these.

New York City.

The Herald, in reviewing the growth and prosperity of that great metropolis, has the following remarks:

"We venture to say that the entire list of new buildings, of all kinds, within this city, erected, or in course of completion, during the current year, will rise above fifteen hundred, at a total cost of at least twenty millions of dollars! At this rate of progress, moving onward with an accelerated momentum every year, who can estimate the real estate and population of New York for the year 1900, or even at the next census of 1860?

And to what do we owe all this? To the Union and the compromises of the Constitution, which bind the Union together—to Southern slavery and Southern commerce—to the acquisition of Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and last, though not least, to California, and the gold trade of San Francisco. Thus the policy of sustaining the constitution, and of maintaining all its compromises, and the sagacious policy of widening its boundaries, made New York what it is—the great metropolis of America. In abiding by the Union and the constitution, in giving encouragement to that liberal and expansive policy which has redounded so much to our prosperity, national and local, we have the secret of the continuance of our unexampled progress. The great and glorious destiny of New York can only be arrested by giving countenance to those abominable fanatics, demagogues and agitators whose object is to destroy the Union, that they may rise to some importance on its ruins. The interests of New York and of the Union are the same."

INSTANTANEOUS PORTRAITS.—The Scientific American says that instantaneous potraits can now be taken on collodion by a very ingenious French invention. The person whose portrait is to be taken is placed at some distance off, in front of the lens, and the operator, while conversing with him, pulls a trigger. By so doing a newly invented cap turns on its own axis, and in its rotary movements allows the light and the image of the sitter to pass through a hole twice the diameter of the lens. The portrait is obtained in the fraction of a second, and for quickness can only be compared to electricity.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis, late U. S. Senator from Missippi, and son-in-law of the late President Taylor, it is said, lies dangerously ill at Jackson, in that State: and, if he recovers, it is feared that his sight will be lost.

☞ A child was born in Albany the other day having six fingers and six toes. Its face is perfectly round there being no nose or eyes, but with a round

Joe Miller.

As it is not generally known, perhaps, among our readers, who Joe Miller was, we will enlighten them a little on the subject. Joe was a copyist by profession, and worked for the lawyers in the English Inns of Courts, and flourished in the reign of Queen Anne—if a bare subsistence earned by his horse-like labors may be termed flourishing, for he had to work never less than sixteen out of twenty-four hours, just to supply the wants of nature, and the wherewithal to pay for a lodging in a mean house, where he had to share with three other young men. Joe was a kind hearted and simple-minded man, who had never been suspected, even by his best friends, of having had a second idea in his head; and from his extreme good nature had become a butt, at which one and all were constantly throwing their shafts of successful ridicule. But, as we have already said, his perception of the ridiculous were of too obtuse a nature for him to have imagined for a single moment that he himself was the object of their ridicule.

Many were the practical jokes played off upon poor Joe. He was in the habit of taking his daily meal, which invariably consisted of a two penny loaf, a slice of single Gloster cheese, sometimes garnished with an onion, and a half pint of porter, at a house in Shire Lane, near Temple Bar. This house was, and had been from time immemorial, the resort of the wits of the day in the early part of the last century. These roysters had long made it their practice to beset poor Miller, but such was his imperturbable immobility, that he bore all and every impertinence with perfect good humor. This singular forbearance elicited their admiration; and inquiries were set on foot to ascertain who and what he was, and what his employment was. His routine of life had not varied for several years.—His person was meagre, his dress always thread-bare, hung loosely upon his attenuated frame; yet Joe who was never known to borrow a shilling, but to have often lent one. The result of the inquiries set on foot concerning Joe were every way quite satisfactory.—They ascertained that he had, together with his parents, who were from the northern counties, come to London when Joe was about seven years of age.—Things had taken an adverse turn; they came to poverty and sickness, and at last died, leaving poor Joe entirely destitute. But the kind-hearted neighbors looked to the poor boy, and, as far as in their power lay, fed and clothed him, in return for which he was willing at all times to do their errands, and a thousand little services for which he was eminently fitted, being kind as love itself in his nature. In this shiftless kind of manner the poor fellow lived until he was near sixteen—slim as a hurdle and tall as a Maypole. He found that he must do something else for a livelihood, for that his friends began to slack off in their willingness to serve him, now that nature had transferred him into a man. Joe had contrived among his associates to pick up a small knowledge of writing and reading, with a smattering of arithmetic. An old laundress, who had been one of Joe's best friends, got him into a lawyer's office, to try to do some copying. He soon became expert, and for a long time worked early and late, but so mean was the remuneration, he could hardly make salt for his porridge. Having thus assured themselves by the result of their inquiries of Joe's worth, they determined to assist him by raising a small annuity for him, and the means employed were as follows: They formed themselves into a sort of literary club, each member binding himself to contribute, periodically, a laughable tale or jest, of which Joe was to be the reputed father. They soon succeeded in producing a good sized volume: it was entitled "Rich and Racy Jests, by Joseph Miller, Esq, of the Inner Temple, London." It run through three editions the first year, and the profits were amply sufficient to enable his patrons to allow him the very comfortable sum of a guinea per week. Joe, on its being presented to him the first week, and told what had been done for him, was as grateful as his nature permitted him to be: but he, on becoming thus independent, made little or no change in his mode of life. He was certainly a trifle more respectable in the way of apparel, and occasionally indulged in a meat dinner, and this was the only apparent innovation of his economical expenditure. He soon saved enough to start a book store, and after a time became a publisher; and, singular to tell, he ultimately was the publisher of the "Rich and Racy Jests of Joseph Miller, Esq."

Thus did those mad wags in those days indulge in a spirit of mischief, that redounded, in the end, to their honor and personal benefit, as many of them afterwards experienced, and raised a friend in Joe for their own day of need, for the grateful Joe's house and purse (after he became wealthy) was always in the service of those of his early patrons who had performed the part of the good Samaritan to himself. And, as the sequel shows, Joe actually proved himself a wit of the first water, for he secured to himself a fortune, while many of his bright and intelligent friends had been dissipating theirs.

The Transmission of Foreign Seeds in Soils.

Let our California and Far West subscribers read the following, from the London Farmer's Magazine.

At a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Botanic Society, Mr. M'Nab read a paper in which he stated that he had been long in the belief that the transmission of fruits and seeds in a fit state for germination, would be better accomplished by being packed in soil than by any other known method. This experiment was fully tested by himself during 1834, when he brought over the seeds of many of the rarer American Oaks and other trees in boxes filled with soil, while portions of the same kinds of seeds packed, both in brown paper and cloth bags, were, in many instances, totally useless. The method he adopted for the American tree seed, was as follows: He purchased several strong deal boxes about 14 inches in diameter, and made of ¾ inch wood. He afterwards procured a quantity of soil taken from a depth of 8 or 10 inches under the surface so as to possess only a natural dampness. A layer of the soil 2 inches deep was placed on the bottom of the boxes, above which a layer of seeds was distributed; another layer of soil and then seed, and so on till the boxes were full; the whole was pressed very firmly down, when the lids were nailed on, allowing no possible room to shake about. When they reached Edinburgh, December, 1834, the seeds and soil were sown over the surface of shallow pans and boxes.—During the following spring they grew freely; while of those brought home in the paper and cloth bags, comparatively few of the varieties grew, the acorns being without an exception perforated with insects The kinds which grew were from four to five weeks later of vegetating than those brought home in soil. Acorns brought home in a bag of sphagnum moss, after the superfluous moisture had been wrung from it, were equally successful with those in soil.

A New Agricultural Machine.

The Albany Argus describes an invention which is designed to supersede the plough, the harrow, the roller, and the man who sows the seed. It says:

"Yesterday we were shown the model of a new, and what purports to be a valuable improvement in one of the laborious departments of the agriculturalist, and for which the inventor procured a patent in April of the present year. It embodies in one implement the capacity for ploughing with four ploughs, scattering the seed in the furrows, harrowing and rolling. The ploughs are arranged at suitable distances, in front of the carts, and the number can be diminished at pleasure, or four used. Immediately following, and attached to the ploughs, are the buckets for the reception of the seed—corn included—and from which it is distributed. The harrows follow behind the wheels of the cart, and the rollers bring up the rear. On the platform of the cart, and forming a part of it, is a basin, of the same width, which is the receptacle of the seed, is immediately over the buckets, and as the cart goes forward, it is so arranged as to allow the seed to fall, in suitable quantities in the buckets below. The platform is large enough for the driver, and will also accommodate several bags of grain. The harrows are also the width of the cart, in two pieces, as are also the rollers, for more easy passage over the ground. The entire arrangement can be removed with ease, and the cart used in other capacities about the farm.

"The inventor is Mr. Henry Beebe, a young mechanic of this city. While it appears to be a valuable improvement, and has received the approbation of many distinguished agriculturalists, its utility remains to be tested."

COMPULSORY ENJOYMENT.—A gentleman who frequented the circus, noticed a boy among the audience who was soundly asleep every time he happened in.

Curious to know why the urchin should resort to such a place for somniferous purposes, our friend went up one evening, and accosted him:

"My little fellow, what do you go to sleep for?"

"I can't keep awake," rejoined the other; "it is such a terrible bore to see them doing the same things every night."

"But why do you come?"

From the North Carolina Standard.

MR. HOLDEN: I send you for publication a copy of a card which I forwarded to the National Era as soon as my attention was called to the occurence to which it relates. The names of several gentlemen of the whig and democratic party, I have no doubt, have been used without their knowledge; but as the matter has been published, and my attention directed to it, I deem it proper to give my disapprobation of their proceedings a similar newspaper existence, so that no man, here or elsewhere, now or heareafter, may infer from my silence that I countenanced the movement.

Respectfully,

J. C. DOBBIN.

RALEIGH, Nov. 2, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era:

I write to ask at your hands an act of justice. On yesterday a friend called my attention to a publication in your paper, purporting to be the proceedings of a free soil convention held in October last, at New Salem, Randolph county, North Carolina, for the purpose of nominating electors favorable to the principles of the free-soil party and the election of Mr John P. Hale to the presidency. Whether such meeting was actually held, or whether the alleged proceedings were sent to you as a hoax, I know not.—But I was astonished to find my name placed on the ticket as elector. It was done, sir without my consent, knowledge, or approbation. In North Carolina the public need no denial of my having countenanced this proceedings; but, as you have published it in your paper, no doubt because you took it for granted that such a convention was really held, and perhaps with the consent of gentlemen whose names are mentioned, I must respectfully request you to publish this card, which I deem proper for my vindication.

Respectfully,

J. C. DOBBIN.

THE VOTE OF CONCORD.—This being the residence of Mr Pierce, some importance is attached to its late vote for President. As heretofore reported by Telegraph, Mr. Pierce was stated to have received less than the usual Democratic majority. This was an error or a misrepresentation. We observe by the Eastern papers, that Mr. P. received the largest majority ever given in his town. His majority was comparatively large in Hillsborough, the place of his birth, and former residence.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

GEN. PIERCE'S HOME.—Concord, the home of Gen. Pierce, in Merrimack county, New Hampshire, gives the following vote for President:

In Nov 1852, Pierce, 912. Scott, 514. John P. Hale, 169.

In March, 1852, the vote for Governor was:

Martin, Dem. 849. Sawyer, Whig, 614. Atwood, Abolitionist, 297.

The New Hampshire Patriot, in speaking of the result, says: "It is seen in the falling off of about 230 in the vote of the opposition; it is seen in the largest vote ever given to a Democratic candidate here, and in a net gain of 291 for him over the large vote of last year."

The receipts of Tolls on the F. & N. Plank Road on 8 miles including Bridge, for the month of October, amount to about $800. This is not considered more than an average month, and at that rate the stock will be perhaps the best investment in the State.

The F. & Centre Plank Road Company commenced charging Tolls Yesterday 9th inst., on 8 miles.

Observer.

MARRIED,

In Sampson County, on the 10th inst., by John Parish, Esq., WM. H. STETSON, of Kenansville, to Miss CHARITY, daughter of Patrick Merritt.

DIED,

On Long Creek, in New Hanover county, on the 17th October, after a few hours' illness, Mrs. KISSIAH BRINSON, wife of the Rev. Hardy J. Brinson, in the 47th year of her age, leaving a kind, affectionate and tender husband and 7 children to mourn their irreparable loss. The deceased had been a strict member of the Baptist Church for a number of years. She was kind, obliging and indulgent; and was respected by all who knew her; and while on her death-bed, called her husband to her bed-side, and bade him not to weep, for she was going to leave him and go to her home, for she saw her Jesus smiling and ready to receive her.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." *Com.*

In New Hanover County, on the 21st October, Mrs. ELLEN J. BARNHILL, wife of G. W. Barnhill, aged 24 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 8—Steamer Rowan, Barbery, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Champion, Dexter, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Nov. 9.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 20 passengers.

Schr. H. E. Weston, Maloy, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Nov. 9—Schr. D. L. Clinch, Kent, from Baltimore, to G. Harriss. The D. L. C. was bound for Savannah, Ga., with a full cargo of merchandize. On the 31 inst., experienced heavy weather, and sprung mainmast and bowsprit, lost flying jibboom and jib's boom, sprung aleak, bursted sails, &c., and put into this port for repairs.

Schr. Elouise, Robinson, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

10.—Schr. Midyett, Rollins, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn and oats.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, fm Charleston, with 20 passengers.

Nov. 10.—Schr. Manhasset, Myers, 60 hours from New York; to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Davis, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Julia Ann Rich, Snow, from Boston, to R. G. Rankin; with mdze.

Steamer Chatham, Evan, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with boat Mike Brown in tow.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with naval stores.

Schr. Agnes Ward, Parker, from Onslow, to A. Martin.

Schr. Wake, Briggs, 3 days from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Brothers, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to John Banks; with one boat in tow.

11—Barque John A. Taylor, Lowd, from New York, to Miles Costin; with sack salt.

Schr. J. H. Flanner, Vangilder, from Philadelphia, to G. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Geo. Harriss, ——, from Philadelphia, to G. Harriss; with mdze.

Brig Forth, Cahill, from Cardiff, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron for W. & M. R. R.

CLEARED

Nov. 8—Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

9.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Price, for Charleston, with 74 passengers.

Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, for New River, by DeRosset & Brown.

Nov. 9—Barque Prospect, Ames, for New Orleans, by Adams, Bro. & Co.

Brig Francis Jane, Plummer, for Trinidad, Port au Spain, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

10—Brig Maine, Arthur, for Richmond, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber.

Brig Muzatlan, Lewis, for New Orleans, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Barque E. Churchill, Hichborne, for Bath, Me, by P. K. Dickinson & Co.; with 130,000 feet timber and lumber.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 60 passengers.

Nov. 10.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

11.—Steamer Rowan, Barbery, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh; with one boat in tow.

FRESH FROM NEW YORK, PER SCHR. MARY Powell. 22 bags best Laguira Coffee; 5 half and 5 qr. bbls. extra No. 1 Mackerel; 1 doz. kits do.; 1 doz. kits Salmon, low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

CRACKERS.—Butter, Milk, Soda, Sugar and Boston Crackers, just received by L. N. BARLOW.

MOLASSES.—20 hhds. superior Muscovado Molasses, for sale by L. N. BARLOW.
Nov. 12th, Granite row, Front st.

NOTICE.—The subscriber has received and is opening a full supply of genuine Family Groceries, which he will sell at a small advance on New York cost, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him. L. N. BARLOW.
Nov. 12th. Granite row, Front st.

PINE APPLE CHEESE.—50 Choice Pine Apple Cheese, received by L. N. BARLOW.

THE best assortment of Infants, Children and Misses' Hats, in town, can be seen at the Hat Store. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine them.
Nov. 12th, C. MYERS, Hatter.

WOOL HATS! WOOL HATS!—A few hundred dozen left on hand, very low by the case or dozen.
Nov. 12. C. MYERS, Hatter.

SUNDRIES.—2000 Gunny Bags; 100 boxes Candy; 50 Wood ware and Willow do.; 100 boxes Soap; 10 boxes Starch, 50 do. Candles, 50 do. Tobacco, 100 do. Pickles, 100 gross Matches, 150 r'ms Wrapping Paper, 50 boxes Fire Crackers, 200 bags Dairy Salt, 50 bales Oakum, 100 Ash Oars, 100 coils Rope all sizes; Brooms, brushes, Mats, Twine, Warp, Dry Goods, Negro Cloth, Blankets, Duck, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Chains, Bird Cages, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Rice, Flour, Liquors, Loaf Sugar, Preserves, Ale, Porter, Champaigne, Jugs, Jars, &c.

In fact you can find at our old stand almost every article wanted, and all we ask is to come and examine our stock and prices, and you will find that we sell as low if not lower than any house in town. Nov. 12.

Wholesale Prices Current.

AXES, per doz	10 00	a	13 00
BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	12½	a	14
Middlings,	12½	a	13
Shoulders,	00	a	12
Hog round,	12½	a	13
Western,	9½	a	11
BEANS, per bush.			
White,	0 00	a	0 00
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	00	a	23
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	23	a	29
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	14 00	a	15 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	4 50	a	5 00
COTTON,			
Per lb	9¼	a	9¾
CORN,			
Per bushel,	65	a	66½
Meal, bush.,	75	a	80
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	10	a	11
St. Domingo,	9	a	10
Laguyra,	10½	a	11
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb			
Tallow,	12½	a	16
Sperm,	45	a	50
Adamantine,	22½	a	37½
EGGS, per doz.,	23	a	25
EMPTY BBLS., each.			
Spts. Turp.,	1 35	a	1 50
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	5 00	a	7 50
Baltimore,	4 87½	a	5 25
Fayetteville,	0 00	a	0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	0 00	a	0 00
Eastern,	0 00	a	
HOLLOW-WARE,			
Per lb.	3	a	
IRON, per lb.			
English, ass'd.		a	2½
Amer., best ref.		a	3½
Swede		a	5
American sheer		a	5
Best Swede		a	6
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	13½	a	14
Western,	12½	a	14
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	0 00	a	1 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	31	a	34
Gin,	30	a	33
Whiskey, rec.,	26	a	28
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	55
Peach do.	none	a	00
MOLASSES, per gal.			
Cuba,	21	a	00
New Orleans,	00	a	00
MILL SAWS.			
Heavy cast steel, 6ft., best qual'y		a	5 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	5 50	a	6 00
NAILS, per lb.			
Cut,	3½	a	4
Wrought,		a	10
NAVAL STORES			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip,	3 20	a	3 25
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	0 00
Hard,	1 60	a	1 65
Tar,	0 00	a	2 00
Pitch,	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3,	1 15	a	1 20
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,		a	44½
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	1 15	a	1 50
Linseed,	85	a	95
Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	1 00	a	1 25
Black Eye,	00	a	00
Cow,	00	a	0 00
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess,	19 00	a	20 00
Prime,	18 00	a	00 00
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl.	1 85	a	2 00
Sweet, bush.,	50	a	55
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	15	a	25
Do. dead,	00	a	00
Turkeys, live,	0 70	a	0 85
Do. dead	1b 00	a	0 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean,	00 4 00	a	5 00
Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum,	00	a	22
Liv'l sack,	0 00	a	0 00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	7
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common,	0 00	a	2 50
Contract,	4 50	a	5 50
STEEL, per lb.			
German,	12½	a	
Best Cast,	18	a	20
Blister,	6	a	
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	00 00
Ash Head'g,	0 00	a	00 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00	a	00 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	5½	a	6½
Porto Rico,	6¾	a	8
St. Croix,	0	a	8
Loaf,	9	a	10½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	00 00	a	00 00
Mill, prime	7 50	a	10 50
Do ord'y,	5 00	a	6 50
Do. inf'r,	0 00	a	0 00
TALLOW,			
Per pound,	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	90	a	4 00
Malaga,	45	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,		$	30 a $ 35
Spirits Turpentine,	do.		00 a 55
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross			00 a 15
Cotton, per bale,			0 00 a 1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,			a 6
Flaxseed, per cask,			00 a 90
Ground Peas, per bushel,			a 6
Lumber, per M.			5 00 a 7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,			30 a 35
Spirits Turpentine,	do.		00 a 55
Ground Peas, per bushel,			a 6
Lumber, per M., as to size			5 00 a 6 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,			6 a 0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,			00 45
Spirits Turpntine,	do.		00 a 65
Lumber, per

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N.C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

"Honor to Whom Honor Is Due."

Now that the smoke of battle has, in some measure, cleared away, sufficiently at least to shew what the general result of the late election is, we feel that we would be doing a violence to our own feelings if we omitted to make favorable and grateful mention of a few at least, of those sturdy Democrats who, whatever the result in the State may be, have worked ably and faithfully for the cause of Pierce and King and the principles of the Democratic party. The only difficulty in the way of our so doing is the difficulty of selection, when all have done so well. It will not, however, be considered invidious if we refer to the noble and persevering efforts of our gallant elector in this District, Col. Samuel J. Person. From county to county, from precinct to precinct he has thoroughly canvassed the District—ever ready—ever prepared—ever cheerfully willing to lend his valuable aid to any and every honorable movement for the support of the Democratic party. Col. Person deserves and will receive the plaudits of that party and a high and merited place in its esteem.

The assistants to the State Elector, Wm E. Hill, Esq., and C. G. Wright, Esq., have also done good and efficient service in their district, as has also Warren Winslow, Esq., the National Committee-man for this State. His eloquence—his ability and his devotion have been all enlisted in the cause. We mention these gentlemen first and particularly, because of their official position in the party of this District. Hon. J. C. Dobbin, the Elector for the State at large, requires no eulogy from us, his efforts throughout the State are his best and highest encomiums.

The leading Democrats in every county, we believe, exerted themselves manfully, so far at least as we can know or hear, and among them the candidates for the Legislature, in August last, have not been idle. The reports of meetings throughout the District, as published in the Journal, bear witness to this.

In our own county every man did his duty, and did it efficiently, and every man that worked for the party was in order, although the Pierce and King Club was our central organization. Of the energetic and talented young President of that association, Eli W. Hall, Esq., it is hardly necessary to speak, nor of his untiring exertions and telling addresses.

Nor should those gentlemen whose able addresses lent spirit to the meetings of the Club, and roused to action the powers of the party be omitted. Col. Gaston Meares, John L. Holmes, Esq., Moody B. Smith, Esq., and though later in the canvass, far from less efficient, that glorious Democrat, H. L. Holmes, Esqr., as well as Messrs. A. T. McCallum and James I. Bryan, all of them deserve the most honorable mention. These were the principal speakers, but by no means the only workers. When we get to *them* we don't know how to begin, because we would not be able to stop without naming almost every Democrat in the county, for all worked. All feuds were forgotten, all breaches healed, and the good cause alone thought of. We have a perfect affection for such a Democracy as those in this County. They work like *men*, every soul of them. We do want to name some few very much, but fear to be invidious; but certainly there is one gentleman who is a wheel horse *par excellence* and who may be alluded to without offence to any other—we mean Miles Costin, Esq. The list of the various committees of our Club will give the names of active and hard-working Democrats.

Nor, although we have deferred so long, do we intend to omit Hon. W. S. Ashe. He's a team any where, and the few addresses he made, *told* with great effect. And Rob't Strange, Jr., Esq., was hard at it, until the meeting of the Legislature called him to other duties, as it did his compeers. By the way, we notice the return of our talented fellow-citizen—D. K. M'Rae, Esq., and are happy to remark the improvement in his health. If indisposition did prevent his voice being heard as he could have wished, we know that his heart was with us in every move.

H. L. Holmes, Esq., remarked in a speech made on Monday night, in Major Walker's yard, that there were many Whigs in this town who, from convictions of principle could not go with their party, and that whether they voted for Pierce and King or not he could not but honor them for their course. Mr. Holmes expressed our sentiments precisely.

Meetings were held at different points throughout the county, from none of which have we received any detailed account save that at Long Creek, published in the Journal of Friday last. Of the spirit which animated our friends there and elsewhere, no doubt can be entertained, and the result has shown that town and country were alike in their enthusiasm, and the success of their mutual efforts is the best evidences of their ability and sincerity.

From Europe.

The steamer Africa arrived at New York on the 4th instant, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ultimo.

There is no news of special interest from England. The Government does not intend to revive the convocation of the Church.

A fatal duel between two French refugees, at Windsor Castle, in which Capt. Cournet, of the French navy, was killed, has created great sensation.

A letter has been received from Capt. Inglefield, of the steamer Isabel, dated Goodhaven, Greenland, Aug. 12th, in which he says he was refitting, and would sail the next day for Smith's Sound. Belcher's squadron, finding Waigatz Sound blocked up, had returned south to take the open bay. The other ships not having returned south from Melville's Bay, were supposed to have made an early north passage.

The Paris papers are principally occupied with addresses from various places, calling upon Prince Napoleon to become Emperor. It is said that his new title will be Emperor of the French, King of Algeria, and Protector of the Holy Places.

The Senate is convoked for the 4th of November, when the question of the Empire will be submitted to the people, and, if approved, the coronation by the Pope will probably take place next day. Algeria will be made a Vice Royalty, and Lucien Murat appointed Vice Regent.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been more active. The quotations are: Fair Orleans 6d.; Middling 6d.; Fair Uplands 6¼d; Middling 5¾d.; Fair Mobile 6¼d.; Middling 5¾ a 6d.; Orleans, below Middling 4¼ a 5¼d; Upland below Middling, 4¼ a 5¼d. Flour was steady; Ohio, Baltimore and Philadelphia 22 a 23s.

Rosin was in fair demand; sales of 10,000 bbls at 5s. 5d. for common, and 14s. for fine. Tar and Turpentine dull. Rice firm and enquired for at 25 a 26s.

ACQUITTED.—The jury in the case of Lawlor, the soldier, tried for the murder of Sergeant McKevitt, at Smithville, about a year since, brought in a verdict, last Thursday night, of "not guilty."

SUPERIOR COURT.—On last Friday, two slaves, Jud and Sylvester, the property of Messrs Murphy and Polson, were put on trial for the alleged killing of Daniel, the property of Mr. A. D. Young. The ju- is to each, returned a verdict of manslaughter -itor Strange for the State; Davis and Miller for

The Future.

A ready submission to the will of the majority, when fairly and constitution ..lly expressed, is necessary to the successful workings of our free institutions, and distinguishes us as people from all others. Even when an election has been strongly contested, and the final vote has been very close, the defeated party never dreams of an appeal to force for the purpose of retrieving the political fortunes which may have been stricken down at the ballot box. In cases where the popular will is more decidedly expressed, or where, as in the instance of the canvass which has just closed, the opposition to the successful candidate, has been, in a great measure, nominal, the duty of acquiescence becomes much easier on the part of those whose wishes may have failed of being realized. It must be felt and understood, that no mere trick or management could have produced such results, so strong, decided and emphatic in their character. For weal or for woe, it is *the voice of the people*, evidently and unquestionably; and our Whig friends cannot fail as good citizens so to recognize it, and to bow readily and cheerfully to its behests; and to give to the administration which will come in with the fourth of next March a fair and impartial trial, with a wish rather to find it acting right, and to sustain it when so acting, than to embarras it in any way by a factious opposition or unnecessary carping.

The *people* of the United States have elected Gen. Pierce. East and West, North and South, they have rallied round him as a national man; a safe man and a worthy one. We have the most undoubting confidence that his course will justify their preference. He will go into power under circumstances favorable to the proper development of his policy. With a large majority in both branches of Congress and throughout the States, with the ability to call around him the best talent of the party as his constitutional advisers, and with the measures of national policy initiated by that party in full and successful operation, it will require only the exercise of sound judgment and clear good sense to render his administration of the Federal Government eminently successful. That he possesses these qualifications, his whole life shows conclusively, and they are adorned by a modesty and propriety of deportment conspicuous in his course whilst a candidate, and in marked contrast with the great soldier who was opposed to him. For his high character as a man, and the purity of his motives as a statesman, those who know him best vouch most cheerfully, and his majority of fifteen thousand in his own sober-sided State of New Hampshire shows what the rigid puritans among whom he personally resides, think of the charge of intoxication and other immoralities which have been preferred against him.

Upon the whole, we question if ever there was a more unequivocal expression of public opinion thro' the ballot box, or any case in which the defeated party were better contented to be defeated. Of course those in office will feel bad about it, for the Democrats have been too honest to make any professions of "proscribed proscription" or the like, and many others too, no doubt, got their feelings considerably worked up upon the subject; nevertheless, as a general rule, we think that nobody will dissent from us when we say that few thinking men, with proper means of information, were disappointed in the result, which was foreshadowed by every possible indication ever since the commencement of the campaign; nor are there any great portion of the Whig party who really cared three straws for Gen. Scott, or are very particularly put out by his defeat.

When the news of the Democratic triumphs in the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana State elections reached Concord, New Hampshire, the residence of Gen. Pierce, the Granite Club were in meeting, and the intelligence being announced by the President of the Club, it was instantly resolved to call upon Mr. Pierce and congratulate him, which was done. To the address of the President of the Club, Mr. Pierce made a short reply, from which we make the following extract as exhibiting the manner in which he enjoys success, and the feelings with which it inspires him. He certainly stands the test of prosperity well and gracefully:

Gen. Pierce acknowledged the kindness of his neighbors and friends, in coming to greet him upon the reception of intelligence to which they might well suppose he was not indifferent, though he could truly say that his position from the first, had never excited in him anything like a feeling of elation—He had calmly awaited the progress of events, and should continue to do so, conscious that however the result might affect individuals, his intelligent countrymen were abundantly competent to take care of their own interests, under the guidance of that Power to which he wished we could all habitually look with more humility and faith. He trusted his friends would not forget that, with high toned and honorable men, the hour of triumph was always the hour of magnanimity. It was not to be overlooked, that there were around us many with whom we were in daily intercourse at this moment moved by feelings exactly the opposite of those which called out the assemblage before him; and his friends could well afford to allow that circumstance to detract somewhat from their generous joy. He hoped they would also remember that no prospect of success, nor indeed political elevation itself, could relieve their neighbor more or less worthy of the confidence and affections for which he was profoundly grateful.

Thanksgiving Day.

Governor Reid has issued his proclamation recommending Thursday, the 25th of the present month, to be observed throughout the State as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving.

Suggs, upon hearing that the Emperor had ordered some refractory wives to be flogged, highly applauded the action, and said that he hoped to see every man his own emperor!

Gen. Scott's Views as to his defeat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—General Scott attributes his defeat, firstly to the defection of Mr Webster, and secondly to the lukewarmness of Mr. Fillmore and his friends.

General Scott has not been away from the city as reported, but attends the meetings of the Military Board every day.

The whigs here acknowledge themselves thoroughly beaten, but not exasperated or dispirited as after the defeat of Mr. Clay.

A great democratic demonstration is to come off tonight if the news is all in.—*Balt. Sun.*

KOSSUTH AND HUNGARY.—The Boston Commonwealth, in noticing the charge that Kossuth is living at his ease in London, on the money given for the Hungarian cause in America, makes the following statement:

"We take this opportunity of stating, from positive knowledge, that of the $90,000 or $100,000 which Kossuth collected in this country, hardly a dollar crossed the Atlantic with him. He expended it in this country, in purchasing and making munitions of war, by the manufacture of which he gave employment to a large number of his destitute countrymen. He had for months nearly a hundred of them employed in making cartridges alone. He expended it also in carrying on a most extensive and costly correspondence with his agent in Europe, transmitting of course, his letters by private messengers, who went at the risk of their lives, and had to be paid proportionately, and who, of course, had to be amply furnished with money for emergencies.—Every letter which Kossuth sent to Hungary cost him on an average $500. The money that he raised here was, of course, easily absorbed by these expenditures, and with it, *as we know*, was spent a considerable sum belonging to his wife, which her relatives in Hungary sent to her for her own use, but which she gave to her husband for his cause.

"Kossuth left America penniless and in debt, as in 1849 he left Hungary, after two years' admini-

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

From our Regular and Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Nov. 3, 1852.

DEAR JOURNAL: In the Senate, to day, Mr. Gilmer presented a memorial for a special law to be made, paying talis jurors in Guilford. Mr. Thomas a bill to incorporate the North Carolina and South Carolina Turnpike Company, with a capital of $30,000, Road to commence at Quallatown, and terminate somewhere in South Carolina.

In the House, the bill concerning the sale and inspection of ton timber at Wilmington, &c., read third time and passed. Mr. Webb introduced a bill instructing the Committee on Finance to enquire into the expediency of altering the revenue law so as to impose a tax of $100 on Circus Companies. Mr. Wynn a bill to repeal an act passed in 1850-'51 entitled an act to prevent the obstruction of the passage of fish in inlets of the sea coast. Mr. Saunders, of Wake, a bill in favor of the heirs of Richard D. Cooke, concerning some land claimed as an escheat by the University of North Carolina. Dr. Erwin (Whig) moved that the House adjourn, and that the reporters be requested to say that he moved an adjournment as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Whig party, of which he is a member!

RALEIGH, Nov. 4, 1852.

No bill of importance was introduced in the Senate to day. A large number of engrossed bills from the House was read the first time.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the North Carolina Rail Road. The bill requires the Board of Internal Improvements to subscribe $2.000.000, one fourth to be paid at the time of subscribing, or as soon as it can be raised, on the bonds issued for that purpose; and one-fourth part every six months thereafter, or in smaller sums and oftener, as the interest of the Company may require. The Board of Directors to consist of ten persons, six of whom are to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of his council, and four to be elected by ballot at a general meeting of the Stockholders.

Mr Dortch introduced a bill to prevent the sale of spiritous liquors to free persons of color. Mr. Ward, of Jones, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Atlantic Rail Road Company. The bill provides for the extension of the Central Road from Goldsboro' to Beaufort. Mr. Jones, of Tyrrell, introduced a bill to protect boats, canoes, coasting and sea vessels.

The news comes in rather bad from this State, yet, we confidently look for from 1500 to 2,000 majority for Pierce and King.

Our news is good—Louisiana has gone for us—Tennessee is reported for us, and in fact, with the exception of three States mentioned, the Union has voted for Pierce and King. The Democracy are in high spirits—the Whigs take it *very* well, *as they say they expected it.*

We calculate having a grand and magnificent turnout in a short time—some twenty transparencies, music, good speaking, and "suthin good to eat!"

RALEIGH, Friday, Nov. 5, 1852.

DEAR JOURNAL: A large number of engrossed bills were read in the Senate the second time to-day.—Among them, the bill concerning the appointment of Inspectors; the bill to pay Gaston county her share of the School Fund; the bill granting appeals in certain cases; the bill authorizing fifteen Justices of the Peace of Craven County, to appoint Superintendant of Common Schools; the bill to amend an Act entitled divorce and alimony; a bill to amend 1st section of the 14th chapter of Revised Statutes; bill to establish a dividing line between Beaufort and Craven; bill concerning the embankment of low grounds; bills to pay talis jurors in the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Halifax, Nash, Sampson, Granville, Columbus and Onslow.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Dobbin presented a memorial praying for the passage of a law to prevent the obstruction of the Cape Fear by the works of the Cape Fear Navigation Company. The bill providing for ice was rejected to-day!!

Mr. Marshall offered a resolution instructing the Committee on finance to amend the revenue laws as to exempt from taxation the selling or retailing of wine, the growth and manufacture of North Carolina. Rejected.

W. E. Hill, of Duplin, introduced a bill to make the wilful trespass on land by cutting timber trees, and unlawful hunting indictable. W.

Coinage at the Mint for 1852.

GOLD—142.062 Double Eagles		$2.841.240
18,600 Eagles		186.000
23.210 Half Eagles		116.050
142.036 Quarter Eagles		355.090
173,046 Gold Dollars		173,046
498.954 Pieces		$3.666.026
SILVER—14.000 Half Dollars		$7.000
30,600 Quarter Dollars		7.650
200.000 Dimes		20.000
106,000 Half Dimes		5.300
2,666,800 Three-Cent Pieces		30,004
3.516.354 Pieces		$3,785,980
COPPER—131.260 Cents		1.212
3.637.614 Pieces		$3.787,192
Gold Bullion deposited for Coinage in October.		
From California		$4.065,000
From other sources		75.000
		$4,140,000

PERSIA.—Letters from Constantinople state that in consequence of a rumor that the Shah had been assassinated, (an account of which has already appeared in the Times,) the Kurds, and other mountain tribes, were in open insurrection. It is added, that the Shah is fast recovering from his wounds, and intends to appear in public, in Teheran, as soon as possible.

We gather the following particulars of the affair: Hajee Suleiman Khan, accused as the instigator of the crime, was seized, his body carefully drilled with a knife in parts which would not at the moment cause death; pieces of lighted candles were then introduced into the holes, and thus illuminated, carried in procession through the bazaar, and finally conveyed to the town gates, and there cleft in twain, like a fat ram. The Kurret il Ain, better known as Bab's Lieutenant, or the Fair Prophetess of Kazoeen, who, since the late religious outbreak had been kept a close prisoner at the capital, has been executed, with some dozen others. His Majesty received three slug wounds in the shoulders, but all of a very slight nature.

North Carolina Goods.

We have seen some specimens of North Carolina staple goods in the Baltimore market, of such a quality and price as to induce the belief that the article will become one of general demand among others of its class, if it does not even take precedence of them. The fact itself is an encouraging one; and in view of other incidental circumstances, contributes an impulse to the tendencies of commercial intercourse between our city and the South. It is such things as these that we want, to develop the mutual interests and relations that are seeking an intimacy between us. We ought to establish—or at least use all our endeavors to establish—a common market in Baltimore, for the agricultural and manufacturing products, alike of the north, the south, the east and the west. There is no position on the Atlantic border so well adapted to this object as ours, and with the increasing facilities of intercourse, it will be a thing easy of accomplishment, and is simply a question of time. At the outset, at least until initial projects and enterprises are able to push fairly into the broad field of general competition, there should be the utmost liberality, compatible with business principles, observed with respect to the South, and especially to southern manufactures; and we are glad to learn that this spirit animates the merchants of Baltimore, and is likely to engage their zeal in a cause of which there can be none more national and hopeful in the Union. One of our leading wholesale dry goods houses has given particular attention to this quarter, and with the happiest results.

As the South became engaged and interested in manufactures, it will begin to realize a weight and influence, and an accumulating power, of which it has had no conception or experience as a merely agricultural section of the country. There is no good reason why the factory should not take its place by the side of the plantation, and thus bring the markets of the world, and especially those of our country, into more direct and profitable relation to southern enterprise. In a word it is *southern enterprise*, moving in a new direction, which is to re-establish the strength of the South and maintain it; and now

Emperor or no Emperor?

This vexed question seems to be settled at last:—Napoleon the nephew, is to follow close far in the footsteps of his great uncle, but is not to fight his *battles* over again. In his speech, which we publish below, he declares his determination to preserve peace and to seek his glory in developing the inexhaustible resources of France. If so, he may yet earn for himself a title to the greatness of which he is now only the mirror. It is seldom that usurpation, such as his, contributes to the arts of peace, or the prosperity of the nation whose rights are seized. But this may happen; and when Louis Napoleon disbands his troops, discontinues his war preparations, and begins to excavate his canals and railroads, we may hope that he speaks sincerely. The followng is the report of his speech at Bordeaux:

At Bordeaux Louis Napoleon's reception was most enthusiastic. He made a speech, indirectly accepting the Empire, in response to a complimentary toast given in the name of the Prince President by M. Dufour Duberyer, president of the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce. Louis Napoleon replied as follows:

"I accept with eagerness, the opportunity afforded me by the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce for thanking your great city for its cordial reception and magnificent hospitality. I am happy, at the end of my journey, to communicate the impression I have received. The object of my tour, as you are well aware, was to make myself acquainted, by personal observation, with the beautiful provinces in the South, and to ascertain the real wants of the people.

"It has, however, led to a far more important result. I may say, indeed, with candor, as far removed from the Prince as from false modesty, that never did a people more directly—more spontaneously—more universally testify their determination to free themselves from all uneasiness respecting the future, by placing in the same hand as heretofore a power which sympathised with its feelings. [Applause.]

"The people have now at last learned to value at their price the false hopes with which it has been cajoled, and the dangers with which it was threatened.

"It seems that in 1852 society approached its dissolution, because each party consoled itself with the belief that, amid the general wreck, it might still plant its standard on floating fragments. [Sensation—cries of Vive l'Empereur.] Now that its eyes are opened to the absurd theories, the people have acquired a conviction that those pretended reforms were visionary, inasmuch as there has always been a disproportioned want of consequence between expedients and promised results. [Loud applause, and cries of 'True,' 'True.']

"A nation surrounds me with its sympathies, because I do not belong to the family of Idea ogists. To promote the welfare of the country it is not necessary to apply new systems, but the chief point above all is to produce confidence in the present and security for the future. For this reason, it seems France desires to return to the Empire. ['Yes, yes,' and prolonged applause, with cries of 'Vive L'Emperor.'] There is one objection, to which I must reply. Certain minds seem to entertain a dread of war. Certain persons say the Empire will only be a state of war, but I say the Empire is peace. [Great sensation.] For France desires it, and when France is satisfied the world is tranquil." These words, uttered in a firm voice and with a strong emphasis, produced a magical effect, and enthusiastic "bravos" were heard on all sides.

"Glory descends by inheritance, but not war. Did the Princes who justly felt pride that they were the grand children of Louis XIV. recommence his wars? War is not made for pleasure, but through necessity; and, at this epoch of transition, where, by the side of so many elements of prosperity, spring so many causes of death, we may truly say, woe be to him who gives the first signal to a collision, the consequences of which would be incalculable. [Long and profound sensation.] I have many conquests to make. I wish like him to conquer by conciliation all hostile parties, and to bring into the grand popular current those hostile streams which now lose themselves without profit to any one. [Applause.]

"I wish to restore to religion, morality and opulence, that still numerous part of the population which, though in the bosom of the most fertile country in the world, can scarcely obtain the common necessaries of life. [Sensation.]

"We have an immense waste of territory to cultivate, roads to open, ports to dig, rivers to render navigable, a system of railroads to complete. We have opposite to Marseilles, a vast kingdom which we must assimilate to France. We have to bring all our great western ports into connection with the American continent by the rapidity of communication which we still want, and lastly, we have ruins to restore—false gods to overthrow. Truths will be made triumphant. [Prolonged applause.] This is the sense which I attach to empire—if empire is to be restored.—[Cries of Vive L'Empereur.] Such are the conquests which I contemplate, and all you who surround me, and who, like me, desire your country's welfare, you are my soldiers." ["Yes," "yes," and prolonged applause.]

The Duke of Wellington.

The papers seem mainly occupied with the death of "The Iron Duke," and, truly, that event was a large "caving off" from the sand-hill of the present. The great commander filled probably a larger space in the eye of the world at large—and one, too, of a longer continued and better sustianed respect and admiration—than any man living. Of the direct, the practical, the judicious and possible, His Grace was the wondrous master—never misled by imagination, of which he had not a ray. So utter was this wing-clipping, but success-ensuring and judgment-balancing defficiency, that, in the early part of his career, his advice was asked on all practical questions, by all in the army who had access to him. I once dined in company with an old Commissary General who dilated largely on this. He had served with him in various wars, and was accustomed to consult him on all his more important movements for the army's portage and provender—the Duke then an officer living mainly on his pay. He contrasted the regal state and splendor with which His Grace lived of late years, at the corner of Hyde Park, with the emphasis with which he had once heard him express his desire for a comparatively moderate income. It was a question as to whether it would be worth some man's while to take a certain contract of military supplies for five hundred a year. The future Duke, then a Lieutenant, was in his tent undressing to go to bed. He listened to the Commissary's statement while pulling off his boots, and, as the sum was named, he threw one of them into the corner with great emphasis: "Five hundred a year, man!" said he, "I would go to —— for five hundred a year." And this vivid appreciation of money seems to have been little dulled by gain and glory, for, as is well known, His Grace has been for the last two or three years, a persevering but unsuccessful suitor for the hand of London's greatest heiress.

The Duke looked very long lived. He dressed young. His habitual blue frock-coat was a tight fit, well padded over the chest, and cut very short, his white pantaloons were nicely strapped over the instep, and the rim of his fashionable hat was so narrow as to furnish a perpetual feature to the caricaturist. He was seen on horseback, with a groom in livery at some distance behind him, every day, rain or shine, in the Landon "season," and where the crowd was not too great, he would bow courteously to all who raised their hats to him—looking (but for that wonderful nose of authority and experience,) like some elegant club man of forty. I chanced to be walking in the Kensington road when he passed, on his return from a morning ride five or six years ago, and I was quite impressed with the stylish youthfulness with which he, (then a veteran of almost eighty) sat on his horse. My daughter, a child of four years, was with me, and forgetting that great men can see when they are pointed at, I followed a sudden impulse by trying to impress upon her memory that she had seen so great a celebrity. There was no one else near, and as he passed, he gave the little starer a bow and a smile: and it was by this habitually easy and ready courtesy, extended to all who acknowlege their recognition of him, that the Duke won many a heart among the common people.—*Home Journal.*

CASTOR OIL.—The growth and consumption of castor oil in this country are really surprising. The article is now used for various purposes, not only as a medicine but for burning, greasing machinery, and in many other ways. We are told that one firm in the West uses two hundred bbls. a year for mixing with bear's oil, and like preparations. We learn that already such is the demand, that Castor oil is becoming scarce, notwithstanding the large castor bean

The Death of Webster.

Mr. J. Buchanan Read, of whose poetical powers a recent writer in the *North British Review* expresses so decided an opinion, has written the following on the event of the day:

The great are falling from us,—to the dust
Our flag droops midway, full of many sighs;
A nation's glory and a people's trust,
Lie in the ample pall where Webster lies.

The great are falling from us—one by one
As fall the patriarchs of the forest trees;
The winds shall seek them vainly, and the sun
Gaze on each vacant space for centuries.

Lo, Carolina mourns her steadfast pine,
Which, like a main-mast, towered, above her realm;
And Ashland hears no more the voice divine
From out the branches of the stately elm.

And Marshfield's giant oak, whose stormy brow
Oft turned the ocean tempest from the west,
Lies on the shore he guarded long—and now
Our startled Eagle knows not where to rest.

From San Francisco Whig, Sept. 28.

The Land Survey in California.

We have been kindly furnished by Colonel Ransom, Deputy United States Surveyor General for this State, with the particulars of his recent visit to the southern portion of the State, made by order of General King, United States Surveyor General. It will be recollected that a meridian line was established upon Mt. Diablo last season, which runs into the ocean to the southward of Monteray Bay. The main object of the recent trip to the south was to establish a similar line to lap this on the east, and with this view Colonel Ransom and party went to San Diego, and from that point to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. A thorough reconnoissance of the whole country was there made up to Los Angels. From this last point the party struck off to San Bernardino valley, sixty miles east, where the Mormons have a large settlement of some 500 or 600 inhabitants. This valley is described as one of the finest in California, being finely watered by springs throughout its extent. The amount which the Mormons claim under their purchase from the Lugos is 100,000 acres, for which they paid $23.000 down, and are to pay the additional sum of $53.000 in two years. They have erected one fine grist-mill with two run of stone, driven by water power, and another is in progress of construction. The wheat crop this season was slightly injured by mist, but the yield was very fair, affording enough for consumption and an overplus. The product of vegetables this season is very large, and of quality far superior to that raised in any part of the country. Colonel Ransom informs us he measured many stocks of corn over 27 feet high. The settlement appeared to be happy and prosperous.

From the valley the party went thirty miles further east to the top of Mt. San Bernardino. For the want of proper instruments the exact altitude of this mountain was not ascertained, but it was estimated to be between 8,000 and 9,000 feet above the level of the ocean, or three times higher than that of Mt. Diablo. It is the highest peak in the southern portion of the State. Colonel Ransom has reported in favor of establishing this the point to run another meridian line from, and his recommendation will doubtless be adopted.

WHAT GOOD STEAMSHIPS CAN DO.—The following description of a typhoon experienced by the *Invincible* of this port, on her passage from San Francisco to Kong Kong, is from her commander, Capt. Johnson: "July 8th—We are just relieved from a typhoon and its effects, which we took on the night of the 6th. We were running along very nicely until sunset, when sky in S. E. presented the most awful sight I ever saw, the horizon in the West being most beautiful and clear—Barometer low. This being a certain indication of a typhoon, I immediately took in and furled every sail in the ship, and followed the instructions of Paddington and Read, by running before the wind to the southward, about forty miles—gale commencing at N W., this being the rule in the China sea. I then hove to on port tack, as the wind neared the Southward of West, and as the typhoon blows in a circular form, my ship kept luffing up to the wind as it hauled to the Southward, as by rule of these storms you must do, in order to keep from being struck aback. The sea was tremendous. I had just got my royal yards down when it came buzzing enough to almost blow one's hair off. It was beautiful to see her behave, not a shiver or shake—not any water on board, and lying to without a rag of sail. You may judge how hard it blew, when I tell you I was obliged to hook on relieving tackles, and lead them down on main deck, to keep the men on their feet. During this gale while many others would be dismasted, the good ship did not do five dollars damage, and on the 8th came out in fine weather like a new pink."

A ship which cleared at Boston on the 12th inst. for California had on board a cargo of upwards of 900 tons of ice—the largest cargo ever shipped around Cape Horn or Cape of Good Hope. At San Francisco, on the 15th of Sept., there was no ice, and for its substitute, *snow*, brought down from the Sierra Nevada mountains, the saloon keepers were paying eight dollars per hundred pounds.

Age of Generals.

It was the opinion of Montague that the greatest deeds recorded in history had been done by men that had not passed the third decade of their existence, and he quoted Scipio and Hannibal in proof of his position. To lay down a rule in such matters would seem impossible. Mental development and activity in some men make their appearance earlier than in others.

The Emperor, Charles V., as the historian Ranke has remarked, led the life of a sluggish youth up to the age of thirty; his heroic son, Don John, of Austria broke the sceptre of the Turkish sway in the Mediterranean, when at the age of twenty-five he destroyed the Ottoman fleet of Lepanto; Gaston de Foix conquered at Ravenna, and Conde at Rocroy, when but twenty-two; Gustavus Adolphus was thirty-eight, and the Duke of Saxe Weimar two years younger, when they routed Wallenstein at Lutzen; Cortes took Mexico at thirty-one; Cæsar and Napoleon were but 25 when they severally subjugated Italy. On the other hand, Marshal Villars had the snow of eighty-one winters on his head when he gained the victory of Denain; Blucher was no younger when triumphantly he galloped his war-horse along the Parisian boulevards in that famous 1815. Radetsky was the same age when he thrashed Young Italy on the historical field of Novara; and our own Admiral Duncan fought his greatest battle at three score years and ten. Parmenio was, when seventy-nine, accounted the ablest lieutenant Macedonia's Madman could count on; and Philopœmen, the last of the Greeks added greatly to his larels when eighty-one. Our own great general commanded in the trenches of Seringapatam at twenty nine; at thirty-one defeated the Mahrattas on the plains of Assave, gained his first Peninsular victory at Roleia when thirty-nine, and his last at Toulouse when forty-five. After Waterloo that "battle of giants," he was then but forty-six consigned to a life, in a military sense of tranquilty and refuge.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 5.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Price, from Charleston, with 32 passengers.

Schr. Mary Powell, Podger, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Br. Brig Susannah, Bernard, from Cardiff, to DeRosset & Brown; with iron for W. & M. R. R. Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

6.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 21 passengers.

Nov. 6—Brig Clarence, Conyiers, from Turk's Island, to DeRosset & Brown; with salt.

Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, from New River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, from New River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Steamer Evergreen Parker, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Nov. 7—U. S. M Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 25 passengers.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

8.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Price, fm Charleston, with 21 passengers.

CLEARED

Nov. 5.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 82 passengers.

Schr. J. K. Randall, Blackwell, for New Bedford, by Pierce & Nelson; with 80,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Balance, Mathis, for Havana, by Pierce & Nelson; with 130,000 feet lumber.

Nov. 5—Brig Ellen Hayden, Smith, for Bermuda, by J. Hathaway & Son; with 90,000 feet lumber, 40,000 shingles.

Nov. 6—Schr. Hudson, Berry, for Richmond, (Me.,) by Chadbourn & Hooper; with 82,000 feet lumber.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Price, for Charleston, with 88 passengers.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Brig Wm. McGilvery, Cliffords, for Boston, by Potter & Kidder; with 250 bbls rosin, 112,000 feet lumber.

Brig Delmont Locke, Park, for Matanzas, by Potter & Kidder; with 125,000 feet lumber.

Brig President Z. Taylor, Holmes, for St. Domingo, by Potter & Kidder; with 102,000 feet lumber, 60,000 shingles.

Nov. 6—Schr. Harvest, Williams, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with 160 bbls. rosin, 80,000 feet lumber.

Nov. 7.—U. S. Mail Steamer, Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 72 passengers.

Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, for New River, by DeRosset & Brown.

8.—U. S. M Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 60 passengers

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Flour is unchanged. Sales of 1100 bales of Cotton at former prices.

Naval Stores.—The only sales we hear of are 650 bbls. North County Turpentine at $4 25 per 280 lbs.; 1300 Wilmington Rosin, $1 55 a $1 60; 200 North County, $1 50, delivered: and 1100 No. 1 and White, $2 a $4 75 per 280 lbs. Tar is very dull. Spirits Turpentine has continued dull, with retail sales at 60 cents cash, though we understand some parcels have changed hands at 56 a 57 cents, said to be in bad order. The stock of Turpentine is 5 n 6000 bbls., part not suitable for export; and that of Spirits Turpentine, about 4000 bbls., the arrivals of the latter having been considerable recently, and the transactions moderate. The stock of Rosins is small.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Naval Stores.—The market for Spirits Turpentine is quiet and we have only to notice small sales at 58 a 60c. per gall., cash. The sales of Tar are confined to retail lots at $3 50 a $3 75 per bbl., 6 mos. Rosin is in demand. Further sales of 4 a 500 bbls. common at $1 75 pr bbl., 6 mos. In Pitch, sales at $1 75 a $2 per bbl, cash and 6 mos.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, October 25, 1852.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of the nett income of said Fund for the year 1852, among the several Counties of this State for the support of Common Schools, have directed the following Tabular Statement to be published, shewing the Spring and Fall distribution, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same, on application to the Treasury Department.

DAVID S. REID,
Pres't. ex-officio of the Literary Board.

COUNTIES.	Fed. Pop.	Spring Distribution.	Fall Distribution.	Total Distribution for the year 1852	Deducted for Deaf & Dumb.	Balance due.
Alamance,	10,166	813 28	914 94	1,728 22	150 00	764 94
Alexander,	5,003	400 24	450 27	850 51		
Anson,	10,756	860 48	968 04	1,828 52	75 00	893 04
Ashe,	8,539	683 12	768 51	1,451 63		
Beaufort,	11,716	937 28	1,054 44	1,991 72		
Bertie,	9,973	797 84	897 57	1,695 41		
Bladen,	8,024	641 92	722 16	1,364 08		
Brunswick,	5,951	476 08	535 59	1,011 67		
Buncomb,	12,738	1,019 04	1,146 42	1,165 46		
Burke,	6,919	553 52	622 71	1,176 23	75 00	547 71
Cabarrus,	8,674	693 92	780 66	1,474 58	150 00	630 66
Caldwell,	5,836	466 88	525 24	992 12		
Camden,	5,174	413 92	465 66	879 58		
Carteret,	6,208	496 64	558 72	1,055 36	75 00	483 72
Caswell,	12,161	972 88	1,094 49	2,067 37		
Catawba,	8,234	658 72